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THE WAR.

Proclamation of Napoleon to the French People—Prussia Called to Account—The War Not Waged Upon Germany—A Durable Peace to be Conquered.

PARIS, July 23.—The *Journal Officiel*, this morning, publishes the following proclamation from the Emperor to the people of France:

FRENCHMEN: There are, in the life of a people, solemn moments when the national honor, violently excited, presses itself irresistibly, rises above all other interests, and applies itself with the single purpose of directing the destinies of the nation. One of those decisive hours has now arrived for France. Prussia, to whom we have given evidence during and since the war of 1866, of the most conciliatory disposition, has held our good-will of no account, and has returned our forbearance by encroachments. She has aroused distrust in all quarters, necessitating exaggerated armaments, and has made of Europe a camp, where reign disquiet and fear of the morrow. A final incident has disclosed the instability of the international understanding, and shown the gravity of the situation. In the presence of her new pretensions, Prussia was made to understand our claims. They were evaded, and followed with contemptuous treatment. Our country manifested profound displeasure at this action, and quickly a war-cry resounded from one end of France to the other.

There remains for us nothing but to confide our destinies to the chance of arms. We do not make war upon Germany, whose independence we respect. We pledge ourselves that the people composing the great Germanic nationality shall dispose freely of their destinies. As for us we demand the establishment of a state of things guaranteeing our security and assuring the future. We wish to conquer a durable peace, based on the true interests of the people, and to assist in abolishing that precarious condition of things where all nations are forced to employ their resources in arming against each other.

The glorious flag of France, which we once more unfurl in the face of our challengers, is the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of our great revolution. It represents the same principles; it will inspire the same devotion. Frenchmen, I go to place myself at the head of that valiant army which is animated by love of country and devotion to duty. That army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in the four quarters of the globe. I take with me my son. Despite his tender years, he knows the duties his name imposes upon him, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for our country. May God bless our efforts. A great people defending a just cause is invincible. NAPOLEON.

Railway Communication Destroyed—A Bridge Blown Up by the Prussians.

STRASBOURG, July 23.—A panic occurred here this morning by the report of a loud explosion. The Prussians on the Baden side had blown up the eastern abutment of the Kehl Railway bridge, connecting with this city. Marshal McMAHON is expected here to-morrow. The Emperor is expected at Nancy. The French troops are massing at Metz and Thionville.

The Prussian Head-Quarters—Commanders and Plans of the Army—Martial Law Proclaimed—Hamburg Port and the Rhine Still Open.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Prussian head-quarters are now at Kreuzenach, eight miles south of Bingen, on the River Natie. The Prince Royal, FREDERICK WILLIAM, commands the left of the Prussian Army, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES the center, and HERWARTH VON BITTENFELD the right. The defenses of the coast will be intrusted to Gen. VON FALKENSTEIN. The staff officers will be the same as they were in the war against the Austrians in 1866. Lieut.-Gen. DE KIRCHBACH will command the Fifth Army Corps, and Lieut.-Gen. DE GOLBEAR the Eighth. Gen. DREYSE will lead the advance over the Rhine. Saarbruken will be the center of operations. More than one hundred thousand volunteers have been enrolled in Germany. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, as well as in Hesse, Hanover, Schleswig, Pomerania and Eastern Prussia. The port of Hamburg is still open, and traffic is not disturbed. The River Rhine is also still open to public travel.

Position of Russia and Austria—Neutrality Announced from Both Countries.

PARIS, July 23.—The *Patrie*, this afternoon, says a dispatch has just been received from St. Petersburg containing the following intelligence:

The Czar addressed a note to the French Government today. He regrets the precipitate measures taken on both sides, and that opportunity was not allowed Russia and the other Powers of Europe to act in favor of peace. The Czar, while regretting the calamity of war, will remain neutral so long as the interests of Russia do not suffer. He adds that he is ready to do all to limit the hostilities and mitigate the horrors of war.

LONDON, July 23.—Baron VON BEUST, the Austrian Prime Minister, has issued a circular to the Austrian Ministers abroad. He says:

> If unsuccessful in sparing Europe bloodshed and Austria the most serious consequences, indispensable to a war between two powerful nations, we desire at least to mitigate the violence of that war. Therefore, Austria will preserve an attitude of entire neutrality, resisting every overture to participate. We should be imprudent, if we are desirous to remain masters of our own destinies, to omit any measure tending to guarantee tranquility to the European people.

Naval Activity in England—Passenger Travel in Prussia to Cease Today—Army Movements—Denmark and Hungary for War—Mr. Washburne and the Hessians.

LONDON, July 23.—The Channel squadron has received orders to get ready to proceed to sea. Its destination is to unite with the Mediterranean squadron at Gibraltar, to form a flying squadron under the command of Admiral HORNBY, who has been telegraphed at Valparaiso to return to England immediately. A special dispatch from Berlin today, announces that the passenger traffic on the railways will cease to-morrow. The reserves and the Landwehr are being pushed forward. The army is in excellent spirits and full of confidence.

PARIS, July 23.—The army of South Germany has been ordered north, and the Prussian Army goes South. Denmark has decided on war. She will wait until the French fleet enters the Baltic. Hungary is also for France. The Emperor's proclamation to the people has made a profound impression....The Count DE EUZENBERG, the Minister of Spain in Paris, has requested Mr. WASHBURNE, by order of the Grand Duke of Hesse, to protect the Hessians in France, provided the French Government gives its consent. Mr. WASHBURNE has acceeded to the request.

Bismarck in Parliament—He Denies the Assertion of Duke Grammont—Prussians in Foreign States, and Volunteers—Free Transportation to Fatherland.

BERLIN, July 23.—In the North German Parliament, last evening, Count VON BISMARCK denied the assertion of the Duke of GRAMMONT that Germany had confessed the impossibility of Prince HOHENZOLLERN's candidacy. He asserted that, from the time the Government first knew of the project, nothing personal or official was said to BENEDETTA about it.

The Government has issued circulars to all the Consuls of North Germany in foreign States, requiring them to forward immediately all Germans liable to military duty; paying their passage to the Fatherland, and furnishing them with such articles as may be necessary. They are also empowered to forward, on the same terms, all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germany. The sailors of the German ships now in English ports are returning to Prussia, to enlist in the armies, and the English dock-yards are emptied to man the German navy.

Napoleon's Departure for the Front Delayed—War Notes—Arrival of the Algerian Army at Marseilles—Prussian Spies in Active Service.

PARIS, July 23—6 P. M.—The departure of the Emperor for the front has certainly been postponed for a few days. The reported death of Gen. DOUAY is false. The French agents in the South German States have demanded their passports. The Imperial Guard arrived at Nancy today. Yesterday the Municipal Council, after a favorable discourse by the Prefet of the Seine, voted 300,000 francs toward the national subscription. Last evening Mme. SASS repeated the "Marseillaise" at the Grand Opera. The scene, as before, was one of the greatest excitement and enthusiasm.

MARSEILLES, July 23.—Yesterday, a large party of the army which has been operating in Algeria, arrived here on transports. They were accompanied by numerous volunteers, (Kabyles.) They were all greeted with the greatest enthusiasm as they marched through the streets of the city, on the way to the front.

BRUSSELS, July 23.—A correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, writing from Metz, France, says, "The whole country swarms with Prussian spies. Prussia seems to be eager to pay for all information touching the movements of the French. France, however, not through pride, but from a wish to maintain the frank character of the war—in harmony with its object—declines to avail herself of any such instrumentality."

A Suspected Intrigue—Leopold's Jewels Sent to England—Gloomy Feeling in the Moneyed Circles of England.

LONDON, July 23.—An intrigue between Hesse and France is suspected. The plate and jewels of Prince LEOPOLD have been brought to England for safe keeping. The insurance rates are slowly and steadily advancing. The German vessel *Carrow*, from Philo for Amsterdam, is insured at forty per cent. A very gloomy feeling prevailed at the Stock Exchange this afternoon after the close of business, at 1 o'clock. The National Steam-ship Company are arranging for a weekly line between New-York and Havre.

Protection of Citizens of the Opposing Powers—American Women in Paris and the Wounded Soldiers—Demonstration in Lyons—The Neutrality Question.

PARIS, July 23.—The Swiss Legation at Paris has been charged with the protection of the interests of Bavarian citizens. The Dutch Consul will protect the French citizens in Prussia. Belgium has forbidden the exportation of horses....A number of American ladies, now in this city, yesterday took the first steps toward forming an International Committee to aid wounded soldiers. There was a great patriotic demonstration at Lyons yesterday. At Strasbourg there are prayers offered in the churches every day for the success of the French arms. The women crowd the churches there on such occasions....The war vessel *Glorie* is now being fitted up at Toulon. She carries thirty-two guns and a crew of 370 men. Her engines are 800 horse power. ST. ANDRE will command her....Austria complains of the war measures, which stop traffic on the Lake of Constance. The *Liberté* of today says that the Government is in receipt of important news from Copenhagen, relative to the neutrality of Denmark. This news is contrary to the recent reports on the subject. Couriers have been sent to Denmark to advise the Cabinet to take no steps until the arival in those waters of the French fleet.

VIENNA, July 23.—It is believed here that the neutrality of Russia and Austria has been agreed upon. The neutrality of Spain is uncertain. The Austrian Reichsrath has been convened in extra session in order to take the measures necessary to preserve neutrality.

London War Advices up to Noon Yesterday—The Times on the French Circular—The Mails for America—Shipwrecks on the Prussian Coast—Why the Holsatia Put into Plymouth.

LONDON, July 23.—Telegraphic dates have been received from Paris up to noon today. No fighting has yet occurred between the Prussian and French Armies. The news from the seat of war is meager and unimportant. The *Times* this morning sharply criticises the language used by the French Emperor in his recent circular to the diplomatic agents of France. His idea that "war waged with the unanimous approval of the people must be right," is untrue. The real author of the war is not he who declares it, but he who makes it necessary. The *Saturday Review* does not think the fortunes of Cuba will be affected one way or another by the European complications. "The duty of the Press in these war times," the same paper says, "is difficult. Holland, particularly, begs for silence about the disposition of the Dutch troops." The steam-ship *City of London*, which sailed today, takes the mails for New-York which were to have been dispatched by the *Tarifa*. The Atlantic cables are still very much crowded. A great many shipwrecks have recently occurred on the German coast, by reason of the removal of the beacons. It is generally admitted here that the situation of the French Army has every advantage over that of the Prussian. The French have two points of attack. The steam-ship *Holsatia*, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday noon, was discovered by an English pilot lying to in a fog. The pilot informed the Captain of the declaration of war between France and Prussia, and warned him to make the port of Plymouth with all possible dispatch, which was accordingly done.

The Banks of England and France—Important Action—The Army Correspondent Question—The News to be Suppressed.

LONDON, July 23.—The officers of the Bank of England, today, announce a still further advance in the rate of interest. The minimum rate is now four per cent.

PARIS, July 23.—The officers of the Bank of France announce today that the notes of that institution will be redeemed in silver. The bank has raised the minimum rate of discount to four per cent. A ministerial decree, published this afternoon, forbids from this day the publication in any way of any account of the movements of the French Army or navy. Gen. LA BŒUF, in reply to a Committee of the Press, who had petitioned to accompany the army, said he would only consent to remove the restrictions on condition that the correspondents would promise to print nothing that was untrue.

LONDON, July 33—Evening.—The French Government still discourages the newspaper correspondents, and undertakes to supply war news to the journals of the country through the official dispatches of the War Department.

Meeting of Germans in Buffalo—Irish Sympathy for France in the West.

BUFFALO, July 23.—The German citizens are making extensive preparations for a meeting here on Monday night to sympathize with Prussia. Three hundred members of different musical societies unite in singing for the occasion. Speeches will be made by prominent individuals in German and English.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—The discussion before the Irish Literary Society, last night, terminated about 12 o'clock, and the presiding officer decided that the Prussian side had the best of the argument; but the Irish audience was evidently in sympathy with France, and a vote was taken, resulting in forty votes for France and twenty-nine for Prussia.

The Western Germans.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The Germans of Covington and Newport held a war-meeting tonight. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Waiting for a Battle—Impatient Operators.

The Gold Exchange was very dull yesterday, and many of the operators regarded the situation with disgust. Gold opened at 119½, and after considerable effort it was worked up to 120, scarcely rising above that point all day. Money was easy, war news was scarce, and nothing but a slight falling off in bonds on the other side gave excuse for any advance in the premium. Everybody seemed to be waiting for a battle. Those who have loaded up with gold at low figures and can carry their burden keep cool, and look forward to the day, which they hope is not far distant, when they can tumble their gold upon the street at high prices, and then retire to count their profits. There are a class of operators, however, who bought heavily when gold was higher even than it was yesterday, and these are the men who look anxiously toward the horizon watching ever so earnestly for some tidings of a conflict which will send gold up a few points, and so enable them to unload at an advantage. It is said there are hosts of adventurers in the Street—men who have been made wild by reading of and reflecting upon the brilliant fortunes that men made during the late war by the rise and fall of gold. They look upon the present war in Europe as an opportunity to make a fortune themselves, and have gone in and put their margins in the hands of brokers, who have been as greatly deceived as their clients have with reference to the progress of the war. If there should be an armistice or any move upon the Continental chess-board which would have a tendency to lower the premium greatly, these adventurers would wish that they had kept away from Wall-street. They are in, however, and must take their chances.

The price before the opening of the Exchange yesterday was 119, and the first recorded sale was made at 119¼. An advance was made to 120 about noon, on the report of an increase in the Bank of England rate, and after that until the close of the Exchange the price fluctuated between 119¾ to 120½, closing at 120. The clearances reported at the Gold Exchange Bank were $96,286,000. The shipments of coin to Europe were $1,916,000 by the *City of Washington*, $78,519 78 by the *Lafayette*, and $275,000 by the *Erin*; total, $2,269,519 78.

A private dispatch, received in this City yesterday, states that the German ports have been closed, and that the Hamburg line of steamers will cease running.

The New-York German Press.

The following are further extracts from the German Press of this City on the European war question. The New-Yorker *Demokrat*, in its yesterday's issue, approving the resolutions of the Union Republican General Committee, says: "There arises a question: What will the Central Committee of the Democracy of New-York do, and will it do anything at all? The Irish control under which it is, puts it in a dilemma on this question. The Fenians, all-powerful in New-York, have declared their sympathies for the French. If Tammany Hall will agree with them, it will offend the whole German Democracy. Would it declare itself for the cause of the Germans, it would shake the fundaments of its whole power, the Irish element! A bad dilemma! The wisest course will be to pass over the great question of the present time, which will divide the civilized world into two camps, in silence."

The New-Yorker *Belletristisches Journal*, one of the German weeklies published in this City, says:

"The impending martial conflict fills the German patriots with quite other feelings than those which animated them four years ago. Then the confounding spectacle was presented of the two foremost German Powers, which had just fought together for a national purpose against a foreign Power, suddenly turning their swords against each other. It was a civil, a fraternal war; and, although one had to confess that the war had become unavoidable, yet one could feel no satisfaction in the conflict. Now, to Germany the necessity is presented of defending herself against foreign insolence. The German people are forced to a war of self-defense—to a struggle for independence. Prussia is at the present moment Germany, and Germany is obliged, with sword in hand, to defend the cause of Europe. The matter in question is, whether in Europe the Romanic or Germanic element, personal ambition or the welfare of nations, the spirit of an adventurer or the spirit of order, liberty or Cæsarism, is to rule. One may look at the matter as one pleases,—it is certain that when fighting commences, Prussia, or rather Germany, will not for herself alone, but for the werld, defend the cause of public welfare, order and freedom. NAPOLEON III. wants to obliterate the default of Sadowa. It is a humiliation to France in his eyes, and in the eyes of the majority of the French, that a German Power could win a great battle, achieve a great victory, and bring about a powerful political organization. The Germans are to be cured of the desire to compete with the French in such matters. They are to be shown that the Roman is to rule and the German to obey. The matter appeals to the enthusiasm of every German, and demands that the whole world watch the result with attention. France represents the principle of conquest, Germany that of fatherland. France intervention, encroachment on the rights of foreign nations; Germany the holy home-right of all nations. France threatens, Germany defends the independence of all nations. Germany, therefore, however much the chances of war may waver, is certain of victory; France of defeat. One lost battle may cause the ruin of Cæsarism, which is weak in itself, and exists only by military success. Temporary misfortune can only strengthen the cause of liberty and independence by enhancing determination. The Spanish throne is not in [illegible] stances. From that moment Germany will declare that in her own affairs she will not tolerate foreign despotic command or foreign influence."

Meeting in the Tenth Ward.

A meeting of Germans living in the Tenth Ward was held at Nos. 77 and 79 Essex-street, last evening, in order to form an association for aiding German wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans of such of their countrymen as fall in battle. The following officers of the association were elected: Messrs. WM. GETTMANN, President; SAMUEL STERN, Vice-President; FERDINAND APPEL, Treasurer; A. WOLZ, Secretary. Mr. GETTMANN made a speech, stating that the meeting entertained no ill-feeling against the misled and misruled French people, from whom, in 1830 and 1848, the breath of liberty had gone to Germany, but only against NAPOLEON. It was to be hoped that by the overthrow of NAPOLEON the French would regain their liberty. It was only proper that, owing to the impending war, the Germans of this country should assist their brethren in the old country in the manner stated. Appropriate resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. GETTMAN was elected a delegate to the General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City, after which the meeting adjourned.

Meeting in the Eighth Ward.

A war meeting was held by Germans of the Eighth Ward, at No. 100 Prince-street, last evening. They organized an association for raising funds for the aid of German wounded soldiers and of widows and orphans of German soldiers. The following officers of the association were elected: Messrs. BENO SPEYER, President; RUDOLPH JUNG, Vice-President; HENRY DOERR, Secretary; WM. MEYER, Treasurer. Mr. SPEYER was also elected a delegate to the General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City.

Scandinavian War Meeting.

A Scandinavian war meeting was intended to be held at No. 5 Clinton-place last evening, but owing to some cause no meeting was convened. Mr. KNUT FORSBERG, one of the parties present, stated that it was proposed to make collections among the Scandinavians in this City and vicinity, whose number he estimated at about 30,000, in order to send the money raised to Europe, to the International Society for Wounded Soldiers of either army. The parties present agreed to hold a meeting at the same place next Thursday evening, when a committee is to be appointed which is to call a Scandinavian mass-meeting for the purpose stated.

ALASKA.

The Salmon Fisheries—Human Sacrifices by the Indians.

The Alaska *Times* of a late date says: "As the season for catching salmon is now near at hand, and that this source of part of our future territorial wealth will engage the attention of many who are at present oblivious to the profits which will result from a prosecution of this enterprise, we will endeavor to present them with a few facts which may convince them of the advantages to be derived from it. Many of our readers are, perhaps, not aware that the water which girds our littoral domain, with its legions of islands, bays, creeks and estuaries, are filled to repletion with the finest salmon that ever tickled the palate of an epicure. So plenty are they, and so easy caught, that the wary Indian—fastidious in this, if nothing else—singles out for his spear only the largest, fattest and plumpest specimens. We may be accused of exaggeration if we state that it is no uncommon occurrence, here or at Cook's Inlet, for salmon weighing from eighty to ninety pounds to be often exposed for sale in our markets, without exciting either wonder or comment. A large number of men are employed in the Columbia River fisheries, curing and canning salmon for the California and Eastern markets. The demand is steadily increasing, evincing a decided appreciation of their excellance."

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writes as follows: "It may be unknown to your readers that the Indians of some portions of this Territory have been in the habit of sacrificing the life of one or more slaves on the death of any of their chiefs or medicine men. This custom is based on the supposition that in their spirit land the services of such slaves are necessary to the comfort and well-being of the departed; and to avoid the trouble of employing such in that happy hunting-ground they dispatch one of his human chattels at the same moment the spirit of the warrior chief takes its upward flight. An instance of this occurred here three weeks ago. About 10 o'clock at night the sentinel on the palisade gate, leading to Indiantown, was attracted by the wailing cry of a squaw. Inquiring the cause of her distress, she gave him to understand that her son was then tied up preparatory to being stabbed—the usual mode of dispatching them—for the purpose above mentioned. The Commandant of the post was notified, and an officer was sent to rescue the intended victim of such barbarity. On the officer's arrival a strange sight presented itself. On a bed lay the dying chief; an intelligent-looking boy of ten or twelve years of age, bound hand and foot, looked the incarnation of despair; around him with drawn knives, stood the relatives of the dying man, at whose signal they would be buried in the vitals of the trembling youth. The somber gloom of the apartment, lit up fitfully by the smoldering fire; the wild, unearthly sound of the *tin-tin*, and wailing death-cry of the tribe outside the house, made up a picture to be appreciated only by a witness of the scene. The officer immediately released the boy and brought him to the garrison, where he was kept until the family of the departed warrior promised not to molest him in future. This has been the second instance of the kind occurring here since our occupation of the Territory."

Another Domestic Tragedy—A Husband Shoots His Wife's Seducer.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* of the 19th inst. says:

"A singular tragedy occurred in Boston Township, Summit County, on Saturday last, the circumstances of which, as we have learned them from an officer of the law, are as follows: The murderer, GEORGE WASHBURN, had for some time suspected that the deceased, CHARLES PEEPLES, had been criminally intimate with his wife. On Saturday, WASHBURN sent for PEEPLES to come to his house. PEEPLES went, and, on his arrival, WASHBURN requested a neighbor named JOHNSON, who happened to be at WASHBURN's house, to leave them alone, and to take his (WASHBURN's) children to his (JOHNSON's) house, as he did not wish the little ones to hear what would be said. After this, little is known of the affair except what WASHBURN tells himself. He says that after the two—himself and PEEPLES—were alone, PEEPLES admitted to him that he had been improperly familiar with Mrs. WASHBURN, upon which the husband told PEEPLES that he must leave the country or he would take his life. PEEPLES is said to have replied that he would do as he pleased, whereupon WASHBURN drew a revolver and fired. PEEPLES ran out of the house at the first shot, closely pursued by WASHBURN, who fired three times more. The first shot entered PEEPLE's left side, went through the body, and emerged under the right arm; the second shot took effect in the hand; the third in the head, causing the wounded man to drop, and then WASHBURN went to the prostrate body, held the pistol so near PEEPLES' head that the flame from the weapon scorched the hair, and shot the fallen man through the head."

Mania a Potu—Three Days Under the Docks.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 22.

About eight o'clock Monday morning some lads who were playing in an old skiff at the foot of Shelby-street, were driven out of their boat by a man whom they supposed to be crazy, as he was very rough with them, and made threats of throwing them into the stream. The boys did not relish giving up the boat, and started up the dock to secure the services of a policeman to right the wrong. Meeting none, they returned to the place, but found the boat gone, and a walk down as far as the depot did not bring it in sight. Yesterday morning about daylight, while a young man named CHARLES WEBB, employed in a store on Jefferson-avenue, was taking a bath in the river near where the boat was lost, he discovered the old skiff under the dock, and swam under, thinking to drag it out. As he seized it he found the form of a man lying in the bottom asleep, but he woke up upon being slightly shaken, and expressed a desire to get right out out of that as soon as possible. The swimmer "towed" him down to a ragged spile, and the sleeper was soon searching for a [illegible] report of the affair to the Police.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Roman Council Breaking Up—An Obnoxious Pamphlet from an American Prelate—The Heat in Paris—Arrival of Grand Sire Farnsworth in France.

ROME, July 23.—The last of the prelates who have been here in attendance at the Ecumenical Council are leaving the city. It is said of them: "They came as shepherds and leave as sheep—well shorn."....A pamphlet, which has been ascribed to Archbishop KENRICK, of St. Louis, entitled "What has Passed in the Council," made its appearance here today, and causes a profound sensation. A formal complaint has been lodged against it, signed by five Cardinal legates and other dignitaries.

PARIS, July 23.—The heat here for the past few days has been excessive, the mercury in the thermometer marking 95° and upward. There have been many deaths from sun-stroke....Mr. E. D. FARNSWORTH, the Grand Sire of the American Odd-fellows, and Mr. FRANK B. AUSTIN, of California, arrived in this city today. They are on their way to Germany to establish Odd-fellows' lodges in that country. They are detained in France on account of the war with Prussia.

The Uxbridge Murderer Convicted—Death of an Eminent Englishman—Ireland's Oat Crop—The American European Squadron.

LONDON, July 23.—The trial of JONES, who murdered an entire family at Uxbridge some months ago, was terminated last evening. He was sentenced to death....BENJAMIN THORPE, the Saxon philologist, died today. He was sixty-two years old....The manufacturers in the Lancashire District will soon be put upon the short-time system....The oat crop of Ireland this year is the heaviest ever known there.

FLUSHING, July 23.—Admiral O. S. GLISSON has taken command of the European Squadron of the American Navy, at this port, relieving Admiral RADFORD. The *Franklin* returns home immediately, and will be replaced by the *Plymouth* as the flag-ship of the squadron. The *Juniata* will be the flag-ship until the *Plymouth* arrives, when the former will proceed to Southampton.

Greece—The New Cabinet.

ATHENS, July 23.—The new Cabinet was completed a day or two ago. It is as follows:

DELIGIORGI, Interior and Exterior.
CHRISTIADI, Finances.
GIDRACCAKI, War.
ANTONAPOLULU, Public Works.
BROSIO, Navy.
BOUPLO, Justice.

CHINA.

The Chinese Embassy Afraid to Visit France—They are Assured of a Kind Reception.

MADRID, July 23.—The Chinese Ambassadors, who are now in this city, have sent a dispatch to Paris, asking whether, in view of the recent massacre of the French in China, they would be well received. The Government promptly forwarded a reply, assuring the Embassy of a kind reception.

THE WEST.

Assassination of a United States Officer—Escape of the Assassin—Intense Heat in St. Louis—Deaths from Sun-Stroke.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—Col. DAVID H. BUELL, of the United States Army, in charge of the arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, was assassinated last night while returning from a party at the house of Gen. STURGIS. The assassin is unknown....The heat continues terribly intense. The mercury for a week past has ranged from 97° to 104° between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. No such continuous hot weather was ever known here before. The deaths from sun-stroke are numerous, but the general health of the city is good.

A Disastrous Week in Commercial Circles—A Brilliant Wedding in Prospect in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—The week just closed has been one of excitement in commercial circles, and to many it has proved disastrous. Wheat, which on Tuesday reached $1 25, cash, and $1 42, seller's option in August, today touched $1 05 and $1 70, seller's option in August. Transactions in Western Telegraph stock have been larger during the past week than ever before....Chicago society is excited over the hymenial event to transpire on Thursday next, being the marriage of POTTER PALMER, worth $10,000,000, to Miss BERTHA HONORE.

Lady Franklin in Cincinnati—The New Western Railway—Fire and Loss of Life in Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23.—Lady FRANKLIN, the widow of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, the Arctic explorer, arrived here today, from California. She visits Cincinnati in order to confer with Capt. C. F. HALL, on the subject of his proposed Arctic expedition. She will leave for New-York on Monday.....Dispatches from New-York state that at a meeting held there yesterday, which was attended by representatives of the Lake Shore, and the Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroads, arrangements were concluded for the speedy construction of a short line from Dayton to this city. Contracts have been made with the Cincinnati and Baltimore Road for the use of their track for seven miles out from the city, and with the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Road for the use of their depot. It is expected that the road will be completed within a year.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—A fire occurred last night, commencing about 6 o'clock, which destroyed a large frame building on Carroll-street, occupied for pork-packing, lard-rendering and residences. The total loss is $20,000. After the fire had been subdued, and the firemen had gone to their engine-houses, it was discovered that Mrs. KELLER, residing in the building, was missing. After searching through the ruins for some time her remains were discovered burned to a crisp.

THE EAST.

The Hartford and Erie Injunction—A Hearing on the Appointment of a Receiver—Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.

BOSTON, July 23.—The injunction case against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, in the issue of further bonds under the act of the State of Connecticut, came up in the Supreme Judicial Court this morning, and on the statement that no defense would be made against a perpetual injunction, July 30 was assigned for hearing arguments on the question of appointing a receiver....VINCENZ BONNIRO, one of the alleged murderers of LEWIS GALADINE, who was shot on Ferry-street, Sunday night, has been arrested.

Killed by Lightning—Attempt of a Young Man to Commit Suicide.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—A boy named CHARLES SNYDER, aged eight years, residing on Madison-avenue, was struck dead by lightning today. His brother, standing beside him, was stunned, but recovered.

A young man named HENRY RYAN attempted suicide today. [illegible]

The Eastern Editors' Convention at Rye Beach—The Proposed Programme.

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., July 23.—The arrangements for the reception of the Eastern Editors' Convention at the Ocean House, Rye Beach, next week, are completed. Business will be transacted on the afternoon of Wednesday, and an address and poem will be delivered in the evening, after which there will be a grand ball. Thursday morning the visitors will take carriages for the Sycamore House, and from thence to the steamer *Favorite* for the shoals. They will return and dine beneath the great tent on the beach. In the afternoon they will visit the Navy-yard in a steamer, and land at Portsmouth in time to take the evening trains home. The citizens of Portsmouth, Commander PENNOCK, the officers of the Navy-yard, and the residents and visitors at the Beaches, will do all in their power to make the editors' visit pleasant.

WASHINGTON.

Ocean Postal Service—The Cunard Offer Declined—The Future French Minister to Washington—Remains of M. Prevost Paradol—The Public Buildings—Civilizing the Indians.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Post-office Department has received an offer from the Cunard Company to take out the mails on their fast line which leaves every Wednesday. This proposition has been declined, as it could not be accepted without a violation of faith toward the Williams & Guion line, with whom a contract was made to take the mails every Wednesday for two years, at a time when the Cunard line refused to perform the service at the rate of compensation which the law permitted the Department to give them.

M. PREVOST PARADOL'S SUCCESSOR.

While the funeral cortége was forming in front of the residence of the late French Minister, M. BERTHEMY received a cable dispatch from the French Government approving the steps which had been taken in relation to sending home the remains of M. PREVOST PARADOL and his children, and announcing that M. TREILHARD, who is now Minister to Chili, and who was Secretary of Legation here with Minister MERCIER during President LINCOLN's term, will be accredited Minister to the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. PREVOST PARADOL. M. TREILHARD married an American lady during his residence here.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Great embarrassment is experienced in carrying on the public buildings in process of construction throughout the country, owing to the extraordinary provisos placed by Congress upon the expenditure of money appropriated. In some instances a sum is appropriated for a court-house, custom-house, or post-office, which is required by law to be built of cut-stone and fireproof, with the proviso that none of it shall be expended until contracts have been made for the completion of the building at a total cost of not more than $100,000. In many cases it will be found utterly impossible to make contracts at the prices fixed.

A PLAN TO CIVILIZE THE INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of reports from his officers in New-Mexico, which show that while large numbers of the old men, women and children of the Apache Indians are being fed by the Department, the young men are all on the war-path or hunting. The Superintendent, in view of this fact, takes occasion to renew a recommendation which he has already made, that he be allowed to take the boys between certain ages and apprentice them to farmers and mechanics, and after they have learned their trades and habits of industry send them back to their tribes, provided with tools and the means of being self-supporting. He says if he had authority he could in this manner use boys enough, if properly trained, to civilize the entire tribe to which they belong.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $599,000.

Shipments.

Notes	$667,162
Currency	880,741
The Treasurer holds in trust for national banks, as security for circulation	342,022,050
And for deposits of public money	16,316,500
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	584,800
Mutilated bank notes burned during week	227,000
Total amount burned	28,152,288
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	238,780
Total amount issued therefor	25,755,225
Balance due for mutilated notes	397,063
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,404,721
Internal revenue receipts today	616,839
For the month to date	16,695,476
Coin in Treasury today	105,600,000
Coin certificates	40,700,000
Currency balance	30,500,000

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS.

Congress having provided by acts approved June 17, June 30, and July 11, 1870, for the reissue every five years of artificial limbs or the value thereof in money to officers, soldiers, seamen and marines, who have lost limbs in the service of the United States, instructions are published for the benefit of those interested. Upon applications for limbs in kind, orders will be issued by the Surgeon-General upon any manufacturer selected who shall have first filed a bond in the sum of $5,000 with two securities, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs, without extra charge to the soldier, and make good all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge, subject in all cases to the inspection of such persons as the Surgeon-General may designate. Transportation to and from the place of fitting the limb will also be furnished upon a written request addressed to the Surgeon-General.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Caswell County Habeas Corpus Cases—Kirk's Excuse Accepted—An Order Directed to the Marshal of the Supreme Court to be Shown to the Governor.

RALEIGH, July 23.—Judge PEARSON has rendered the decision of the habeas corpus case. He decided that Col. KIRK's excuse was reasonable for refusing to answer; that he was obeying the order of his superior, the Governor, but the writ is not suspended, and must be obeyed. He would not issue an order to the Sheriff of Caswell County, but to the Marshal of the Supreme Court, with instructions to show it to the Governor, with a copy of the opinion. The following is the order:

To David A. Wicker, Marshal of the Supreme Court:
You are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of North Carolina, forthwith to bring ADOLPHUS G. MOORE, wherever to be found, before me, RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the City of Raleigh. Herein fail not, and have then this writ, and make a due return thereon.
(Signed,) RICHMOND M. PEARSON,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Eighteen other writs were issued today by the Chief-Justice, for prisoners in Caswell County. There has been no return yet to the order. A white company of militia arrived from Newbern last night. As they reached the negro camp, adjacent to the Governor's residence, they were fired on by the negro troops. No one was injured, as they fired over them, because they took them for the enemy. There was a disturbance at the other negro camps, and they fired indiscriminately in every direction, several shots striking the surrounding houses.

A Railway Pay-Master Robbed by Irish Laborers of $8,840.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 23.—Pay-master MYERS, of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, was, yesterday, surrounded by a party of forty Irish laborers, at Devil's Half Acre, in Delaware County, and robbed of $8,840. He had just paid the men off, and had started to go home. There is much excitement in the neighborhood, and several arrests have been made.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, July 23.—The works of the Simonds Manufacturing Company of Fitchburg, [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 23.—KAUFFMAN's warehouse, No. 84 Tchoupitoulas-street, was destroyed by fire today, and two of the adjoining buildings were injured. The loss is $60,000—partially insured in home companies.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 23.—EDWARD ELDRIDGE, proprietor of the Eldridge House, died here this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—C. C. FRANCISCUS, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at Cresson, Penn., this morning.

ILLINOIS.

Reputation of the City as a Summer Resort Suffering—The War Fervor—Vote on the New Constitution—Taxation of Salaries of Judges—Colonies in the West—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 22, 1870.

We are still broiling or roasting, according to our temperaments. There has been no "let up"—except for a few hours at a time—in our hot weather since I wrote last week. The thermometer commences at 86° to 90°, and then creeps up to 100° and 105°, and this continues day after day. Occasionally we have a blast from out of the north, and as long as this lasts it is quite endurable. The nights generally are little better than the days. Chicago's reputation as a "Summer resort" has been sadly damaged by this season's experience. We don't think our papers will brag on this feature of our city, not at least—until next year.

OUR POPULATION.

On the strength of the number of names contained in our new Directory, our daily papers are estimating the population of the city. Some of them set it down at from 350,000 to 400,000, on the basis of 100,555 names in the Directory. The census of two wards, already reported, does not indicate near these figures, and I still hold the opinion that it will not exceed 300,000, and will probably be somewhere between 250,000 and 275,000. All the smaller cities and towns in the State, in which the census has been completed, have fallen from one-fourth to one-third short of the local estimate; and, taking the highest figure, I shall not be surprised if Chicago does the same. It is, however, of no use to speculate. We shall soon know.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Our German fellow-citizens—of whom we have about 80,000—are, of course, much interested in the war news from Europe. There is but little excitement, however, notwithstanding the reports to that effect which are published. A few meetings have been held, and they have given vent to their patriotism in speeches and resolutions. We have but few French among us, and these have scarcely been heard from. Public sentiment appears to be with Prussia. The war has been a God-send to grain speculators, and will be a great relief to the farmers, if it shall continue, as prices ruled low prior to the rupture. Of course, the effect will depend upon the duration of hostilities; but it is already perceptible upon nearly every branch of business. With our plentiful harvest, we are greatly dependent upon the European demand, and the advance already reached will put millions in our pockets, if it can be maintained. Notwithstanding this prospect of material gain, our people deprecate the cause of it, and would rejoice to see amicable relations again restored.

OUR CONSTITUTION

The returns of the late election are now all in, and the official vote of all the counties is published. The Constitution and all its satellites have good round majorities—minority representation falling the lowest—the majority being only 28,000. Had the election been delayed another month I have but little doubt that it would have been defeated. Most people seem to dislike it, and there is a general mistrust as to its working. In this county, the Democrats, of course, approve it, as it will give them an opportunity to elect several members to the Legislature, which they could not otherwise have done. But it seems it does not become operative until the election of 1872.

TAXING SALARIES.

Gov. PALMER and Judge B. S. EDWARDS, of the Springfield Circuit, have refused to report their salaries for Federal taxation, under the recent decision of Judge CLIFFORD. Of course, if that ruling is good law in Massachusetts, it is good law in Illinois. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on being appealed to, ignored it, and directed his subordinate to proceed with the assessment, which, probably, will give rise to further litigation. The question should be definitely decided by an appeal to the Supreme Court. It can hardly be possible but that Judge CLIFFORD will be overruled, yet until that is done there will be an infinitude of trouble and litigation growing out of his decision. If the principle is good as regards State officers, there is no reason why it should not apply to smaller political communities, and thus work an exception to all official salaries.

AN ARKANSAS COLONY.

Prof. M. R. FOREY, of this city, has inaugurated a colony which is to settle in Arkansas, on a tract of land purchased for this purpose. An Exploring Committee has just returned, having secured a tract of fifty thousand acres on or near the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, in the vicinity of Duvall's Bluff. It is proposed to begin building houses in the Fall. The colony is to be constituted somewhat on the Vineland plan, and is to be composed of none but temperate, moral and religious people, and contemplates establishing at the outset schools of a high order, and other accompaniments of civilization not usually found in new settlements. The enterprise is in the hands of reliable business men, and is not one of speculation, but of actual and permanent settlement. Quite a number of colonies have gone out from this city during the past year, or, at least, have hailed from Chicago as their rendezvous prior to starting. One German colony, under the lead of CARL WULSTON, which went to Colorado, is prospering finely. They were well-to-do people, young and hardy, and went to found an agricultural community on a somewhat novel plan for Germans. Mr. WULSTON said he intended to try an experiment, and see if a German colony could not get along without breweries and beer, which he intended to have prohibited by the organic law of the colony.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The hot weather has been very productive of sun-strokes. Ten deaths from this cause have taken place within the last two weeks. Divorces, although not reported in the papers, are about as frequent as ever. The *Legal News* of last week gave a list of fifteen suits commenced by a single attorney in one day. All our lawyers don't go on at this rate, I would not have you think. Crop reports still continue favorable from most sections. Our State Penitentiary at Joliet has at present 1,328 boarders. POTTER PALMER has broken ground for his new hotel, at the corner of State and Monroe streets. It is to be five and eight stories high, and 250 feet on each street—to cost $1,250,000. The Pacific project seems to hang fire. PALMER's two hotels on State-street were built partly with a view to head this project, as the Pacific would have a tendency to carry business several streets west of PALMER's real estate investments. Money is quite plenty and the market easy. Business is fair, although it is experiencing somewhat of its usual Summer dullness. The lake interest is complaining that vessel property does not pay. The competition is heavy, not only on the water, but with the railroads. Real estate continues dull, though the weekly sales, as reported, foot up a fair aggregate.

PATRICK KELLY, of Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, employed in the Union Depot, Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, [illegible]

The store of E. A. CONNOR, on Deane-street, [illegible] $10 in greenbacks.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

OLD TIME AND I.

BY MARK LEMON.

Old Time and I the other night
Had a carouse together;
The wine was golden, warm and bright,—
Aye! just like Summer weather.
Quoth I, "Here's Christmas come again,
And I no farthing richer;"
Time answered, "Ah, the old, old strain!—
I prithee pass the pitcher."

"Why measure all your good in gold?
No rope of sand is weaker;
'Tis hard to get, 'tis hard to hold—
Come, lad, fill up your beaker."
"Hast thou not found true friends more true,
And loving ones more loving?"
I could but say, "A few, a few!
So keep the liquor moving."

"Hast thou not seen the prosp'rous knave
Come down a precious thumper?
His cheats disclosed?" "I have, I have!"
"Well, surely that's a bumper!"
"Nay, hold a while, I've seen the just
Find all their hopes grow dimmer."
"They will hope on, and strive, and trust,
And conquer!" "That's a brimmer."

"'Tis not because today is dark,
No brighter days before 'em;
There's rest for every storm-tossed bark;"
"So be it! Pass the jorum!"
"Yet I must own I should not mind
To be a little richer."
"Labor and wait, and you may find——"
"Halloo! an empty pitcher."

BOB KENNEDY'S WIDOW HUNT.

"Frank, I'm somewhat of a stranger in a strange land. Be my guide, philosopher, and friend—my drawing-room directory—my social who's who. In plain words, tell me who and what manner of people are here; and if, as you say you must, you have to be off by the 10 train to-night, be sharp about it; for it wants only ten minutes of the half-hour, and it's well to avoid creating an impression of unpunctuality at first."

The speaker was Mr. Robert—better, perhaps, known to the readers of this periodical as Bob—Kennedy; the scene his dressing room at Kingscourt, Major Jones Gervase's country place, whither he had just come to spend a week or two of the first month of Autumn, and to deal death and destruction to the Kingscourt partridges. The gentleman addressed was Capt. Frank Colville, an on intimate acquaintance of Bob's, at present the victim of a serious disappointment, or, as he terms it himself, "the very deuce of a sell;" for Capt. Colville had just exchanged into the Seventy-second, mainly because his own regiment was ordered on foreign service, and it suited this warrior's convenience better to remain in England. Alas for human calculations! An official letter, which had been following Capt. Colville from place to place for about a week, had just arrived, containing peremptory instructions to the effect that Capt. Colville should proceed with his regiment on the 5th to Ireland, where he was to serve his country by keeping a vigilant look-out for any symptoms of Hibernian disaffection that might make themselves visible. "Potting Fenians," was the Captain's pithy comment on this mandate, "may be very good fun; but for my part, I prefer partridges just now."

"Nothing particular," was Capt. Colville's reply; "the usual business in these places just now. Don't fancy you will know any of the men down here. They are somewhat bucolical in their breeding: short, straight enough, but provincial in character, very. One or two neatish girls though, and a great thing in grass widows. Pretty? Well, so-so. Opulent and substantial? Decidedly. Open to an engagement? Very much so, I should think. Could you make the running with her? My boy, look at yourself in the glass."

"Confound it!" interposed Mr. Kennedy, "my second failure in the way of ties! and that fool Henry has forgotten them."

Capt. Colville was a friend in need; he would go round to his room and provide Bob with the necessary article; which presently made its appearance in the hands of Capt. Colville's servant, the gallant gentleman himself having been, for some reason or other, summoned into the drawing-room. Bob Kennedy's toilet being completed, he so far obeyed his friend's injunction as to give a look of considerable complacence at himself in the glass, and to say: "Bob, my boy, who knows what may happen to you? Do you not feel a kind of instinct that a career awaits you in the matrimonial way? Nerve yourself, man, for great things; and remember, 'adventures are to the adventurous.'"

"I'll see if I can't manage that you shall take down the widow," whispered Capt. Colville to Bob almost immediately he entered the room.

"Name?" whispered Bob in return; but the Captain was gone.

"Good fellow that," thought Bob, as he saw his friend immediately afterward talking to Mrs. Jones Gervase, and then nodding his head in the direction of himself.

"Mr. Kennedy," said his host, just as dinner was announced, "let me introduce you to a very charming lady, whom perhaps you will escort down-stairs—Mrs. Merton, Mr. Kennedy."

And in a moment more this gentleman found himself duly installed as cavalier of a lady who fully answered to the Major's description, and completely responded to the Captain's; for Mrs. Merton was more than passably pretty, she was absolutely handsome, conspicuously well-bred; and the sombre hue of her black dress served, Bob thought, as an admirable relief to the alabaster white of a pair of faultless shoulders and the snowy glimpses of a perfect bust. Bob was only removed two or three places from Mrs. Jones Gervase; and just as they were sitting down, this lady was obliging enough to present him to his fair companion on his left side—Mrs. Merton sat on his right—Mrs. Lester. But Bob had quite enough to do with Mrs. Merton. Indeed, this lady struck our friend as a conclusive testimony to the fact, that the *vidua matrona* is preferable to the *virgo nubilis*. She had abundance to say, and she said it well. They had a whole stock of common acquaintances, and she certainly carried her calamity lightly. Indeed, it occurred to Bob, when she supplemented the information that Capt. Colville knew her husband well in New-Zealand, with the subdued ejaculation, just accompanied with the faintest suspicion of a sigh, "Poor dear fellow!" that Mrs. Merton was very far from inconsolable, however sincerely she might mourn her loss. The scenery about Kingscourt, Bob was informed, was exquisite. There were some remarkably fine stalactite caves; and Mrs. Merton, as she vouchsafed her companion this piece of intelligence, contrived to say something about her wish to see them; and then the next moment about her present solitary position; and then generally about the inconveniences of being alone in the world, with no lord and master to utilize or to abuse landlords for you—which struck our friend as conceived, if not in the spirit of levity, still in that of suggestiveness.

Now lack of self-satisfaction was not at any time one of Mr. Kennedy's most conspicuous failings. There were some of his friends, or enemies, severe enough to say, that he monopolized so much of the good opinion of himself, as to leave scarcely any share for others. Today he was decidedly disposed to take a more than usually cheerful view of matters. The world was smiling upon him—Mrs. Merton in particular. The champagne was excellent. He was fresh from town, well posted-up in all the latest items of gossip, and in most of those of scandal. The former he imparted to Major Jones Gervase's guests at large, the latter he reserved for Mrs. Merton: a widow, it was one of the main articles in Bob's creed, likes this sort of thing; in fact, to use his own expression, he was in great form that evening. The ladies withdrew, and Bob rattled on. "By Jove!" said Capt. Colville, when talking of this gentleman's fluency of discourse two or three hours later, on his arrival in London, at the Deipnosophist, "Kennedy had so much to say that no one else could get their oar in." There was the clergyman of the parish. Bob was great in ecclesiastical matters. Major Gervase was the Squire. Bob shifted the theme to affairs of a more mundane description; and then to combine both characteristics and to please both gentlemen, Mr. Kennedy elaborated a little theory of his own, that parochial administration was but the miniature and reflex of the scheme of the national government; that the two secular and religious elements in our country's rule were symbolized here in this hamlet of Kingscourt as much as they were existent in the metropolis; that the Squire was the emblem and representative of the State, just as the parson was the embodiment of the church. This great truth comfortably elucidated and succinctly expressed, Bob was induced to try the Burgundy again, and launched forth into a genial discussion of the Game laws.

The butler entered with a fresh bottle of that very excellent Chambertin, to which a portion possibly of Mr. Kennedy's eloquence was attributable, and also with an intimation that the dog-cart was waiting to convey Capt. Colville to the neighboring station, that he might catch the night express to town.

"Good-bye, Bob," was the parting speech of this gentleman, pitched in a very judiciously low key. "You'll enjoy yourself here, I can see; but don't forget the widow. She's a capital of more than £40,000; a splendid woman of business, knows more about railway shares than you and I put together."

Little fear, thought Bob, of forgetting; and the retrospect which he took of the dinner was distinctly satisfactory. The progress, which he mentally reported to himself, was undeniably considerable; he had made a hit, he ventured to think, and the only thing which remained was to follow it up.

When Mr. Kennedy entered the drawing-room, Mrs. Jones Gervase motioned him to her side. She hoped he would like Kingscourt. It really was a good place enough in its way, though after London it must and would seem strangely dull. However, Mr. Kennedy must remember that he was in every way his own master, free to do whatever he wished, and wander whithersoever his own sweet fancy might lead him. Mrs. Gervase hoped, too, he would find some not unpleasant companions. Mrs. Lester, in particular, his next door neighbor at dinner, she could decidedly recommend; but Bob paid little or no attention to the recommendation; for his thoughts were where his eye was, and that was fixed upon the bright, witty and sprightly widow, Mrs. Merton.

Time wore away pleasantly enough at Kingscourt manor. The shooting was excellent; and Bob Kennedy, not a little proud of his excellence as a shot, experienced considerable satisfaction in surpassing the native sportsmen of the district.

"I don't know, Mr. Kennedy," said the Major, "Whether you are most dangerous amid the stubble or in the drawing-room. You are certainly a practiced hand with the partridges. I should say you were scarcely less experienced with ladies' hearts. Do you think I gave you too glowing an account of Mrs. Merton, when I introduced you to her on your first evening?" asked the Major, and at the same time gave significant little laugh.

Bob had not the slightest wish to accuse the Major of undue exaggeration of encomium; and so he said, taking, however, the remark with a perfect air of insouciance. In truth, however, Mr. Kennedy began to realise the fact that matters must soon be brought to a head, that some understanding must be arrived at, and that either he must make up his mind to interrogate Mrs. Merton, or else to take himself off. That the lady had not a ready-made family he had ascertained from her lips—that was one point in her favor. Then he had heard from Capt. Colville, that the widow was possessed of £40,000—that was emphatically another point. Beyond that there were several other items, which, duly considered, he found by no means to tell against her; she was certainly a charming woman, knew the world, had acquired from a year or two's residence in India, a graceful frankness of manner which seems only capable of being developed under a tropical sun, and was altogether calculated to become an admirable head-piece of decoration for Mr. Kennedy's dining-table. Then, on the other hand, Bob did not feel quite certain of his ground. No doubt that Mrs. Merton liked him well enough; but a preference in the present, as Bob felt perfectly assured, is by no means a guarantee of a passion in the future. Again, Mr. Kennedy was apt to regard with a very judicious skepticism popular accounts of widowed wealth in general. He must know something more about it, he felt. How was it to be done? To be sure, he might have frankly informed Mrs. Merton that he was prepared to offer an eligible heart in return for a commensurate fortune; but this way of putting the matter, though it might possess the merit of point, would be singularly deficient, Bob decided, in delicacy. It would be difficult also to say, Bob argued with himself, how far Mrs. Merton had given him any direct encouragement; these Indian women, this gentleman astutely remarked, get such a singularly impartial, free-and-easy air. Finally, there was some talk occasionally of the anticipated return of a certain Col. Merton, a cousin, so far as Bob could gather, of "his widow," as he would speak of the lady in question to his correspondent, Capt. Colville; and Mr. Kennedy was extremely suspicious in the matter of cousins. "The cousin of today may become the lover of to-morrow," he was in the habit of saying.

"Don't you admire Mrs. Lester, Mr. Kennedy?" inquired Mrs. Merton one morning, when Bob, after smoking his post-prandial cheroot on the lawn, had strolled into the drawing-room to enjoy that apartment in the most attractive of its phases during the twenty-four in a country house; "I'm sure you do!" and as the positive assertion was interrogatively made, Mrs. Merton lifted up her eyes from her embroidery-frame full in Bob's face, in that peculiarly tantalizing way which seemed to insinuate, "You admire me ten times more."

"Admire, Mrs. Merton! what an opinion you must have of me! firstly, of my taste; secondly, of my character. Admire a woman who is something more than *embonpoint*, who has scarcely ten words to say, and who, for what I know, is not only married, but has half-a-dozen children!"

Mrs. Merton seemed amused, and, to Bob, not displeased.

"Well, Mr. Kennedy," she replied, "all I can say is, that I fear Mrs. Lester is less scrupulous than you, both from an æsthetical and ethical point of view; for I assure you, you occupy a prominent place in her very best books."

"Bah! responded Bob; "I dislike married flirts."

"I shouldn't have thought you were so exceptional in your tastes," was Mrs. Merton's laughing answer. "What say you Mr. Kennedy, shall we drive to the Fairburn Caves? Mrs. Gervase has been good enough to place her phaeton at my disposal; will you do the same with your services as my charioteer? I wouldn't ask you, but Mrs. Lester is called to London, and I may not have another chance."

Bob Kennedy said something about Mrs. Lester the reverse of adulatory, and declared himself ready to start whenever Mrs. Merton was prepared.

The weather was delicious. The sky was scarcely flecked by a cloud, and the earth revelled in a largesse of golden sunshine. On through the leafy lanes they went; the country was mellowed with the first Autumnal hues; and "through the golden stubble was heard the frequent gun." As Bob reflected on the whole situation, watched the beauty of the landscape, talked with Mrs. Merton on things in general, and on himself and herself in particular, he came to the conclusion that there were many things less tolerable in existence than to handle a pair of perfect horses, to be seated the while beside a charming woman without incumbrance and worth £40,000, and to be carried at a pace not inconveniently rapid through as pretty woodland scenery as England possesses. The freshness of the air seemed infectious; the sparkling of the dew on the pendent boughs of the larches reflected itself in the general tone of the conversation. Bob was in unusually good spirits, and Mrs. Merton was complimentary enough to say that his talk was brighter than usual.

What a contrast to the brilliant sunshine of the open, the gloomy interior of these chilly caves!—for they had reached them by this time, and the natty little groom was holding the horses while the pair devoted themselves to the investigation of the abodes of stalactites, darkness and cold. An idea struck Bob Kennedy. He was not unprolific in ideas, but this seemed to him an exceptionally happy one—an opportunity for delicately putting a leading question, and neatly leading up to an important point. Mrs. Merton had told him in the morning that this might be their last chance of visiting the caves. Why? Was his widow about to desert him, just as conquest seemed fairly within his grasp? Bob Kennedy wished to understand the full significance of the remark; and so, struck by the atmospheric contrast, which, on entering where he now stood, he had just experienced, he thought that it might be conveniently utilized for the extraction of the information which he required. As we have said, Bob was struck with a notion; the brightness outside, the gloom in. Why not, by a felicitous application of metaphor, make these point a moral and adorn a tale? Something Mrs. Merton had told him this morning marvelously reminded him of the change from brightness to gloom which they had just experienced. What was it? Mrs. Merton would so like to know.

"Well, Mrs. Merton," replied the complimentary Bob, "your proposal, that we should visit the caves, removed the superincumbent chill upon my depressed soul, just as the sunshine does the dew" (a slight confusion of similes here, thought Bob, but it doesn't matter;) and your intelligence immediately accompanying it, that it might be the last chance we should have, by suggesting to me the probability of our parting, fell as a damp upon me, even as the temperature of this infernal" (Bob Kennedy had just brought his tibia into a projecting angle of the rock, so that the expression may be in part pardoned) "cave."

"Very prettily turned," replied Mrs. Merton; "but you have a little bit mistaken my meaning," she added, just with the slightest significance in her voice.

"Mrs. Merton," said Mr. Kennedy, his key of badinage exchanged for one of earnestness, "if what I suppose is not the case, pray tell me. If you will not tell me, there is at least something which I might tell—"

"Ah, Kennedy," said a cheery voice kindly, "didn't know you were so fond of prying into the viscera of the earth."

"My luck again," muttered Bob to himself, and looking round, he saw the rubicund countenance of Major Gervase.

"Sly dog," whispered the old officer to him as they stepped out on to the sunlit sward once again; "knew 'twas your last chance, didn't you, now?"

Bob had no opportunity to reply, but he did soliloquise in a few sentences to himself. "What the devil does it all mean? That sudden appearance of the Major not at all a bad apology for her celestial highness *pronuba Juno*."

During the return journey, Major Jones Gervase insisted upon keeping up with the phaeton the whole way; consequently all chances of reopening the conversation at the interesting point at which it had been interrupted were destroyed. Bob Kennedy was not in a good humor. It is annoying when you are out shooting, to see your final vesuvian fail you in endeavoring to strike a light for your pipe. It is not less annoying, when you are in country quarters, beyond the reach of effervescing fluids, to discover that just as your parched throat was panting for cognac and seltzer, the last bottle of that refrigerating and refreshing alkaline compound has burst in your cupboard. Tantalus doubtless experienced a good deal of discomfort at the disgusting resistance which the fugitive water offered to his thirst-cracked lips. But it may be questioned whether any of these tortures are more excruciating than the fact of being suddenly pulled up short when the accents of a declaration of passion are trembling on your lips. And this was precisely Bob's condition at the present time. In course of the homeward drive, however, his ruffled feelings regained something of their normal tranquillity, and when, as she contrived to do, Mrs. Merton whispered to him as they came up to the hall door at Kingscourt manor, "Mr. Kennedy, if you should happen to be walking in the rose-garden to-morrow morning, before breakfast, say from 8½ to 9½, you *might* see me, and have an opportunity, if you like to use it, of finishing your speech to me,"—Bob, charmed with Mrs. Merton's Anglo-Indian candor of manners, had completely recovered his equilibrium. Nay, as he dressed that evening for dinner, he not only came to the conclusion that the game was on the cards, but he was even great on the subject of special providences. There was a new arrival that evening at dinner, in lieu of Mrs. Lester, who had not returned. Not a lady, however, but a city man—a Mr. Lynchall, who was great upon mercantile gossip. 'Twas a dull evening, thought Bob. Mrs. Merton retired to her room early, and before her disappearance she had seemed more reserved and distant than usual—had seemed so, in fact, ever since a letter bearing the Southampton post-mark had been placed in her hands upon their return from the caves. Bob Kennedy, however, was not surprised at this. The matrimonial plunge is one of considerable magnitude, and Bob thought that, naturally, Mrs. Merton might like calmly to survey the situation before the interview of the following morning.

"Slow drags the time till parting lovers meet." The morning, however, came. Mr. Kennedy was scrupulously careful about his personal appearance, and though by no means an early riser as a rule, was up and stirring betimes. Before 8½ had chimed from the stable clock our hero was in the rose-garden; a more lovely scene for such a purpose, fancied Bob, could not be imagined. Where was Mrs. Merton? A gradual bend in the grass walk gave him a glimpse of a breezy muslin dress. It was Mrs. Merton's.

"Hold up my heart, be strong," was Bob's prayer. A few steps more and he was brought face to face with the owner. Yes, Mrs. Merton indeed it was; but not alone. By her side walked a gentleman, tall, stalwart, of military air, bronzed by the sun, and with the dust of travel not yet shaken off from his dress. One step more, and before he could recover from his surprise, Mrs. Merton had said, "Mr. Kennedy, let me introduce you to my husband, Col. Merton."

Of course Bob bowed. Neither did he give any violently evident signs of his feelings; but after the first few words of greeting had passed, and Col. Merton had informed him that he had just returned from New-Zealand, and that in consequence of the fortunate coincidence of trains and coaches, he had arrived at Kingscourt a full two hours before he had expected, Bob retired.

Angry naturally he was. For once our friend's equanimity entirely forsook him. What the devil did Colville mean about his widow? Why the deuce had Major Jones Gervase and Mrs. Gervase allowed him to make such a confounded fool of himself? and why had Colville written to him as he did? He would let them know what he thought; and ringing for his servant, he was on the point of telling him to pack up, and of writing a note to Major Gervase announcing his sudden departure, and combining a pretty vehement denunciation of the whole affair, when a note was brought him. It was from Mrs. Merton. Would Mr. Kennedy come and see her for a few minutes in the rose-garden? He went, surcharged with vituperation, and primed with an intelligibly bitter wrath.

"Mr. Kennedy," began Mrs. Merton, "let me anticipate all that you would say. The night you first took me down to dinner, you mistook me, I know, for Mrs. Lester, the widow worth £40,000. I did not know it at the time, and I only learnt it a few days ago, in a letter from Frank Colville. Now confess, Mr. Kennedy, you liked me, I daresay. But would you have liked me, had it not been for the £40,000, which you associated with me? Well enough to tell me what you were going to tell me yesterday? Don't be angry, Mr. Kennedy; there is no harm done. If you have been cured of widow hunting, you will have rather cause for gratitude. You, I am sure, are heart-whole as ever; and if I did not undeceive you for a couple of days, if I allowed matters to remain as they were,—was my joke a malicious one? Was it not rather a case of diamond cut diamond? That is no reason why we should not be friends. Nay, rather it is a reason why we should be. Had it not been for the mistake into which you fell on the first night that we met, you might have committed a much more serious blunder. You might have even made the proposal that you had screwed yourself up to making to me yesterday, to Mrs. Lester, and then what a false position, had she accepted you, would you have been in!—for that city gentleman who dined with us yesterday brought us the intelligence, that in some railway speculations—and Mrs. Lester is a notorious railway gambler—she lost almost every sixpence that she possessed. Say, how would it have been then? Perhaps it is well, is it not? You forgive me any thoughtlessness of mine in the last few days? You know, we wives of Indian officers on absence enjoy certain little presumptive privileges, and these are of them. As for the meeting between myself and my husband, it was, as he told you, purely accidental. He was not expected till noon, and he was here at eight. Shake hands, and let us be friends. At least I have spared you Mrs. Lester and penury."

Bob Kennedy took the proffered hand. Nettled he was for the moment, and to a certain extent annoyed he is with Major Gervase now. But when any of his friends at the Deipnosophist announce their intention of going in for a widow, he never fails to give them the warning of his own experience.

"I was foiled by a flirt; but I was also saved by her," he winds up. "*Sic me servavit Apollo.*"—*Belgravia.*

The Intelligence of Children.—As the child grows, he becomes more and more frisky—and more and more inquisitive. It is a mistake not to be reserved in the presence of children; ordinarily, people speak and act (especially servants) as if they were not there. Before they can talk, we fancy them blind and deaf; when they talk, we believe them incapable of understanding; when they undoubtedly do understand, we take them to be inattentive or indifferent. A sensible woman said on this subject: "I have always feared and respected my children from the time when they were five minutes old." Children, in fact, resemble people who understand a language without being able to speak it. They see, hear and comprehend with such extraordinary quickness and precocity, that their parents regard them as marvels of intelligence, which they really are in the first days of childhood.—*Parisine, in London Society.*

Habits of the Swedes.—The hospitality everywhere extended to strangers, and the ease and cordiality which distinguish social intercourse, soon make one feel at home. The Swedes set great store upon the precept "given to hospitality;" and none of them, I trust, will feel offended by the statement that they attach much importance to the duties of the dinner-table. It has been already said that in the ordinary affairs of life they "take things easy." In towns, a few hours to business, several hours to eating and drinking, a short time in the theatre, and a longer devoted to cards, billiards and cigars, make up the daily routine. The only physical exertion which really rouses the energies of their menkind is dancing. In none other are they proficient, nor do they put forward serious claims. There are schools, indeed, for teaching gymnastics, but attendance there is enforced rather than voluntary, and these exercises are therefore not to be classed with ordinary recreations. In the country there is no "hunting" in our sense—no steeple-chasing, no coursing—for which many districts are well enough adapted; you have no boating or yachting worth the name, although every community has a large share of either salt or fresh water, and numerous families possess extensive lochs of their own. Young fellows have no such games as golf, cricket, leap-frog, or foot-ball, and most of them not only cannot swim, but avoid all contact with water, as if an attack of hydrophobia were imminent. Even in Winter, with magnificent opportunities, amusements on the ice are far fewer than might be anticipated. As both Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. are said to have been fond of violent exercises, they must have appropriated a large share of the natural tastes of their successors. The general disinclination to this sort of exertion is no novel feature, for an old writer says: "It seems as if the severity of the clime should in a manner cramp the faculties of their bodies, and indispose them to any great degree of dexterity and nimbleness." Card-playing and other games of skill and chance are universal recreations, and often lead to embarrassments and sorrow. The most popular depends upon the capricious throw of the dice, although the Swedes always play like gentlemen, and submit to the decrees of fate with a stolidity a Frenchman would envy.—*Among the Goths and Vandals.*

Hotel Life in the Adironadcks.—From Bloomingdale until within two miles of Paul Smith's the farms were much improved, and the houses nearly all frame. Then our Club struck into what bore some resemblance to a wild country. The forest was dense, there were deer tracks across the beds of the brooks, blue jays and squirrels screamed and chattered in the woods, and an eagle sailed leisurely across the blue rift above their heads. It was eventide, and the wayfarers watched eagerly through the opening for the first glimmer of the sunset sheen upon the bosom of St. Regis. Presently the glorious, inspiring bay of hounds fell musically and mellow upon the ear, the sound of a chopper was heard near at hand, small dogs barked a falsetto accompaniment, old wagons, wood-piles, and other evidences of civilization hove in sight, and in a few moments a turn in the road brought the hotel and the lake simultaneously into view. A minute more and the Club was shaking the kinks out of its legs on the long piazza at Paul Smith's.

A numerous and motley crowd gathered around to greet or survey the new-comers. Tipstaff inquired for the landlord.

Paul said, "Here!"

He reported an abundance to eat, but no beds. Was the piazza pre-empted? "Yes—every individual plank." No room on the lawn? "That was occupied, too, by dwellers in tents." The boat-house, bowling-alley, barn, out-buildings? "All were full." Hat-racks and clothes-hooks in use? "Yes." Tipstaff inquired for Spalding's glue. The landlord had some. How could he accommodate the guests? He would do every thing in his power. He had already succeeded in making the house hold twice its capacity. "Then," said Tipstaff, "you will have not the slightest difficulty in sticking us up against the wall for the night. Consider these clapboares engaged by the Club."

A volley of cheers followed this sally, and the Club became favorites at once. Several ladies offered their extra trunks for lodging. It was astonishing what multitudes of trunks there were—likewise guns, rifles, fishing-rods, creels, landing-nets, knapsacks, rubber over-coats, oil-cloth suits, casts of flies, patent musquito-nets, water-proof boots, self-acting pocket-pistols, meerschaums and the like—standing in corners, hung on pegs on the door-posts and walls, and lying around loose generally. Strings of sick fish were laid out on the porch for the inspection of dogs and guests. Wooden models of big trout that had been caught in days bygone were stuck up conspicuously, with the date of the achievement and the name of the great achiever. The guests, too, were a motley crowd. It being after the regular supper hour, they swarmed upon the piazza and lawn, and the Club had full opportunity to survey the wondrous scene. There were dames in longitudinal trails, who promenaded luxuriantly; maidens in full-fledged panniers; snobs with canes and eye-glasses, strutting in intensest agony of self-conceit; professional sportsmen in fishing-suits of approved material and cut; excursion parties in bush-worn habiliments, just returned from far-off woods and lakes; invalids in flannel wraps and big easy chairs; old gents in Panamas and homespun, who read the latest papers; young gents who played euchre and sipped their claret per last arrival; nurses with fat babies; small, ubiquitous boys in short frocks, who rubbed molasses taffy on everybody's clothes; and petite little misses in starch and furbelows, who minced, and smirked, and carried on imitation flirtations with children of larger growth. Then there were games of croquet upon the lawn, boating parties upon the lake, lovers sauntering in the woods, and a Chickering thrumming in the parlor. Down at the boat-house a party of incipient but now self-approved anglers, who had passed their first fortnight in camp, were discussing theoretical points with the guides, and a couple of bad boys were trying to set the hounds to fighting on the lawn.

This was the "St. James of the Wilderness." It was astonishing how 300 guests could put up so cheerfully and harmoniously with accommodations designed for only seventy-five! It was a "happy family."—*Charles Hallock, in Harper's Magazine for August.*

Chinese Temples.—I must have visited some twenty temples while at Canton. They are all cut to pattern, and resemble each other closely in their principal arrangements. They look more decayed and neglected than in Japan, both out and inside. Behind the altar there are always three gilt images of Buddha in a row, smaller or larger, according to the size of the temple, but generally gigantic. On the altar are always gold, silver, or pewter vessels, with fruit and sweetmeats. Big lanterns, with long silk tassels, abound. Here and there some handsome bronzes or fine old china give a relief to the monotony of this arrangement. The floor is flagged, and rather dirty, instead of matted and scrupulously clean, as in Japan. A big drum and a wooden box are invariably to be found, on both of which the *bonzes* accompany their chanted prayers. The bonzes, with their heads entirely shaven, and their long gray and yellow dresses, look very much like poor Italian or Spanish priests. They always have their cells and refectories in buildings belonging to the temple, which is often surrounded by a handsome garden. Each temple is approached by one or more gates or smaller temples, in which two, four or six gigantic figures of the Gog and Magog tribe keep watch on each side. The great temple at Honam has three such gates—first, the mere portal; then a covered gate with two giants; then another walk; then a covered gate with four giants, each more horrible than the other, and all reveling in every color of the rainbow; then a garden-walk which leads up to the great temple itself. We arrived toward sunset, and during the daily ceremony of consecration or benediction of rice, the staple of life. In front of the altar stood a vessel containing a few grains of rice, with an immense candle or stick slowly glimmering away. About twenty priests were marching all round the temple, with hands uplifted and eyes shut, as in fervent prayer, all chanting a monotonous burden, which, to the sound of the drum and the raps on the wooden box, grew quicker and quicker until it ceased entirely. Here we saw the sacred pigs in a sty adjoining the temple, and apparently enjoying the best of health. Our French guide, Legrand—he was one of the French marines at the storming of Canton, and has lived there ever since—assured us it is a European misrepresentation that the Chinese adore these pigs, and that the temple has merely the obligation from its founder to preserve the race of these valuable animals.—*Chambers's Journal.*

STATESMANSHIP ABROAD AND AT HOME.

The following is from an able article of Mr. Richard Grant White, in the August number of the *Galaxy*:

Two writers of fiction could not easily be more unlike than the great humorist, whose death we are all now deploring, and the clever satirist who has paused toward the close of a laborious and successful political career, to taste again the literary success of his younger years. And before proceeding to the examination of the styles of these two eminent writers, it may be worth our while to consider for a moment a difference between the United States and Great Britain, which the publication of Mr. Disraeli's novel brings to notice and illustrates—the difference in the grade of the men by which the Governments of the two countries are carried on. Mr. Disraeli has been twice Chancellor of the Exchequer; he was for some years the leader of the House of Commons, and was recently Premier; and yet he now produces another novel, bearing incontrovertible internal evidence that it was written recently, and which, whatever its defects, has merit enough to command the attention, if not the unqualified admiration, of the two great nations in whose language it is written. Mr. Gladstone, now for the second time Premier, a great statesman, and all his life a laborious political worker, (not exactly what we mean by politician,) has just published *Juventus Mundi*, a work full of scholarship, philosophy and subtle criticism. The late Earl of Derby, who, as Lord Stanley, was the most brilliant debater in the House—"The Rupert of debate," as Bulwer finely called him—who, for many years, was the acknowledged head of the Tory Party, and its leader in the House of Lords, had the scholarship, the poetical ability, and found a time to make a translation of the *Iliad*, second only to Mr. Bryant's. What Lord Brougham did we all remember; and in both Houses of the British Parliament are many men who have attained a certain distinction, or at least have done some worthy service, in some department of literature or science, although their names are not known out of their own country except in literary or scientific circles. We look through our Houses of Congress almost in vain for such men; look for them in vain, not only now, but in the annals of the two preceding generations, when our legislative halls were more commonly filled than they are at present by men of culture and of character. One or two men of mark, for their acquirements as jurists or men of letters, we may discover; but with these rare exceptions we have no satisfaction in our search. We must step outside of our legislative bodies to find upon the bench, and even there only among the judges of the highest State Courts and the United States Courts, a few men of culture and of varied intellectual gifts and acquirements.

It must be admitted that this difference is in some measure due to the fact that the legislators, elected or born, of the British people have, thus far, come from a wealthy class; and that for the most part they are relieved, from their youth upward, from the necessity of making a provision for themselves and their families. If they have not inherited estates themselves, they are generally members of families in which property, more or less considerable, is hereditary, and from whose heads they receive a competent allowance or its equivalent. Yet Mr. Gladstone, the son of a manufacturer, is far from being wealthy. But we find the same difference between the men of business of the two countries. Mr. Goschen, a member of the present British Cabinet, is a banker; so was the poet, Rogers; and so is, or was, Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece and of Greek philosophy, whose works have, by an equal profundity of scholarship and of thought, made all others on their subjects in our language obsolete. Whatever may be the reason for the facts, these are the facts; and they are very significant. The men in question, it is true, are few, compared with the numbers which compose the British Parliament. But these are only the men who have made great success. They are the flower and the fruit; but the tree of which such men are the highest product must be a rich and a noble growth. It would be well for us if our leading politicians would divert to general culture, or special study, a little more time from the extra-legislative labor of so securing the distribution of Government offices—of the various collectorships of customs and internal revenue, and even of cadetships, and petty clerkships in the departments—that "the party" may be sustained, and their own political success assured. Can we reasonably expect that our affairs will be managed by statesmen—would it not be wild to hope that they will be controlled by men who are both statesmen and men of culture, when one of the chief functions of the members of our highest legislative body is the manipulation of Government patronage, the striving to outwit each other in the distribution of the pettiest offices in the gift of the Government in their district? Can we look for statesmanship in a body which allows an office to lapse merely in order to get rid, with some semblance of decency, of the ablest, we might almost say the only, political economist who has appeared in our civil service for a generation? It would be unwise in us to blink the fact that mediocrity of talent, inferiority of acquirement, an inability even to write or to speak with simplicity, correctness and force, coupled with a low dexterity in political intrigue, are the distinguishing traits of the majority of our public men, and that these defects and vices are bringing deserved reproach on our Republican institutions. The country is prosperous, because of its wealth of resources and the freedom of its people; the nation is powerful, but in spite rather than by reason of the manner in which its affairs are administered. How long can it thrive and be strong under the rule of uncultured, narrow-minded men, whose only skill is that of managing politicians?

Gentlemen's Favorites.—These are of two kinds—the bright women who amuse them, and the sympathetic ones who love them. But these last are of a doubtful—what country people call "chancy"—kind; women who show their feelings too openly, who fall in love too seriously, or perhaps unasked altogether, being more likely to irritate and disgust than to charm. But the bright, animated women who know how to talk and do not preach, who say innocent things in an audacious way and audacious things in an innocent way, who are clever without pedantry, frank without impudence, quick to follow a lead when shown them, and who know the difference between badinage and earnestness, flirting and serious intentions—these are the women liked by men, and whose social success in no wise depends on their beauty. Of one thing, the clever woman who wants to be a gentlemen's favorite must always be careful—to keep that half step in the rear which alone reconciles men to her superiority of wit. She must not shine so much of her own light as by contact with theirs; and her most brilliant sallies ought to convey the impression of being struck out by them rather than of being elaborated by herself alone; suggested by what had gone before, if improved on for their advantage. Else she offends the masculine self-love, never slow to take fire, and gains an element of hardness and self-assertion incompatible with her character of favorite. Not that men dislike all kinds of self-assertion. The irrepressible little woman with her trim waist and jaunty air, pert, pretty, defiant, who laughs in the face of the burly policeman who could crush her between his finger and thumb, and to whom ropes and barriers are things to be skipped over or dived under, as the case may be—she who is all flounces and self-assertion like a little bantam, is also most frequently a gentleman's favorite, and encouraged in her saucy forwardness. Then there is the graceful, fragile, swan-necked woman, who a generation ago would have been one of the Della Cruscan school, all poetry and music and fine feelings, and of a delicacy so refined that nature would have had to be vailed and toned down to the subdued key proper for the graceful creature to accept. Nowadays she plunges boldly into the midst of the most tremendous realism, is an ardent advocate for woman's rights, and perhaps goes out "on the rampage," on platforms and the like, to advocate doctrines as little in harmony with the kind of being she is as would be a diet of horseflesh and brandy. But she gets her following; and men who do not agree with her delight to set her off on her favorite topics, just as women like to see their little girls play with their dolls and repeat to the harmless dummy the experiences which have been real to themselves. These two classes of self-assertion are mere plays which amuse men; but when it comes to a reality, and is no longer a play—when a man is made to feel small, useless, insignificant by the side of a woman—he meets then with something he neither likes nor easily forgives; and if such a woman had the beauty of Venus, she would not be a gentlemen's favorite of the right sort, though some of course would admire her immensely, and do their best to spoil and make a fool of her.

A gentlemen's favorite of the right sort must, among other things, be well up in the accidence of flirting, and know how to take it at exactly its proper value. She must be able to accept broad compliments, or more subtle love-making, without either too serious an acceptance or too grave a depreciation. This is a great art, and one that, more than any other, puts men at their ease, and sets the machinery of pleasant intercourse in harmonious action. Never to show whether she is really hit or not; never to give a fop occasion for a boast, or an enemy room for a pitying sneer; to take everything in good part, and to be as quick in giving as receiving; to be never off her guard, never to throw away her arms, and to conceal any number of foxes that may be gnawing at her beneath her cloak—this kind of flirting, in which most gentlemen's favorites are adepts, is an art that reaches almost the dimensions of a science.—*Saturday Review.*

Life on a Chinese River.—The Pearl River divides Canton as the Thames does London. The population of the town is estimated at two millions, and it is said that five hundred thousand people live always on the water. The *sampan*, or river-boat for passenger service, is thus a great institution at Canton. A very small covered cabin or hole at the stern contains the altar, always lit up as soon as the sun has gone down, and the most necessary cooking utensils, rice, &c. Generally, a few small children are found sleeping in odd places of the boat in the evening. During the day they either help to steer or to row as soon as they can hold tiller or oar, or they are slung behind their mother's back while she rows. The boats are managed almost exclusively by women, who are very adroit in threading their way through the maze of large and small shipping. They are dressed in a black cotton blouse and trousers, like the English seaside bathing costume. The *coiffure* is always the same elaborate affair, plastered up to look like a bird, with the body for chignon, and the two sides coming down over the temples for outspread wings. A young unmarried woman wears, as distinction, a number of short straight locks of hair on the forehead, just like the fashion which obtained in London not long ago. With these boats you can, for an infinitesimal sum, be ferried across the river, or go from one end of the town to another. A wooden cover protects you against rain or sun, but the luxurious cushions of the Venetian gondola are not to be found.

One of the principal features of the river are the flower-boats. I saw no flowers in them, unless the terribly-painted houris who inhabit them were metaphorically to be called so. In reality these large boats or junks, moored in endless numbers, side by side, are the restaurants, the *Star & Garter* or the *Trafalgar*, of Canton. Whenever a Chinaman wishes to celebrate an event, or have a spree, he gives a dinner or supper at one of these boats. The long room will generally accommodate as many as twenty to thirty people. All are gayly decorated, brilliantly lit up, and have good cooks. We paid a visit to a number of them one evening. In one of them we found one Chinaman entertaining twelve ladies at table; at another, there was a gentlemen's' party, the lady or ladies of his heart sitting behind each guest, who would now and then push a choice morsel into their mouths with his own august hands, or make them take some *saki*, or sweet spirits. The women had all veritable coats of paint on their faces, and looked perfect guys; but they as well as the men, although apparently very merry, preserved perfect decorum. We were intruders, and had no business to go very near them; but the men always returned our bow very civilly with a smile, and "Dshin, Dshin," which in China stands for the "Anata Ohio" of Japan.—*Curiosities of Canton, Chambers's.*

Bachelors.—Bachelors are not selfish, because they deprive themselves of family pleasures. You might as well call a young man a coward because he rejoices at having drawn a good number at the consciption. The bachelor is a courageous man, for he tranquilly looks his last hour in the face. He does not paint a fancy picture of his dying bed surrounded by three sorrowing generations—whose "expectations" he is realizing by his decease. He knows full well that his last drop of drink will be handed to him by his man-servant. The controversy between a single and a married life might be enlivened or saddened to any extent, for it comprises the whole history of humanity. A confirmed old bachelor declared that celibacy and marriage, in a moral and theoretical point of view, were equally open to attack and defense; that, practically, marriage is an excellent thing in provincial towns, in the country, and in Switzerland.—*Parisine, London Society.*

A Dutch Workman's Life and Home.—A skilled artisan can barely earn, even in the larger towns of Holland, more than sixteen shillings a week, which he may possibly make into eighteen by odd jobs after working hours, and into twenty-two, if his wife takes in washing. In small towns, he must be content with ten shillings. In Summer he will work twelve hours, having half an hour allowed him for his breakfast, the same for his tea, and an hour, or an hour and a half, for his dinner, and a smoke after it. He breakfasts on coffee with sugar and milk, and a sandwich composed of two slices of brown or white bread and butter, enclosing a thinner slice of highly-flavored black bread; he teas on the same; while his dinner consists of potatoes, followed by a mess of vegetables boiled in fat, fish, and a cup of tea. If he can, he goes home to dinner; if he cannot do that, he cooks his dinner at the work-shop, or else repairs to an eating-house, where he can satisfy his hunger upon vegetable diet for the charge of twopence. Meat does not come within the Dutchman's bill of fare; if he indulges in it at all, it is on Sunday, and at home with his wife and children. The Dutch artisan is well clothed and admirably housed. He must have a house, let it be as small as it may, to himself, and in every town his wants are studied. Here is a description of a modern block of workmen's houses in Holland: "Passing down a street, one notices here and there a narrow passage about four feet wide, which at first sight might be taken for a backway to one of the adjoining houses. But, entering by this narrow passage, one finds one's self between a double row of neat brick houses, inclosing a garden, divided off by low hedges or palings into a number of small plots, three or four paces square, each one belonging to the house opposite to it. There may be a dozen houses on each side, all precisely alike, and forming a single property. A common pump is somewhere to be seen, probably in the centre of the inclosure. The garden-plots serve as drying-grounds for the clothes of the family, or for the pots and pans, which are being continually cleaned, and in which the Dutch housewife takes so much pride. On entering one of the houses, one stands in the middle of a room about fifteen feet square, provided with a single window in front; a chimney in one of the side walls is fitted with a small stove, the property of the tenant, which sufficiently answers the purposes of heating and cookery. In another wall are one or two cupboards, the crockery-closet and pantry of the establishment; while a larger recess, fitted with a bed, and concealed by a curtain, forms the sleeping-place of the parents of the family. The floor is generally boarded; the walls, about eight or nine feet high, are plastered and whitewashed, unless papered by the tenant. The furniture in the room is generally sufficient for its size, and carefully kept. There is no back-door or yard. In a corner of the room is a steep, narrow staircase, leading to the room above, where sleep the younger members of the family. There is in one corner of the upper room a closet, communicating with the main drain. An air of order and propriety pervades the whole establishment, and gives evidence that neatness and cleanliness are regarded among the first of household virtues.—*The Artisan in Europe.*

LENORE.

A NEW BALLAD ON AN OLD THEME.

The stars are shining, the moon rides high,
The pine boughs start as the wind goes by,
The owls and the bats flit overhead.
Open thy window, my beauty, my bride;
I am not come to lie down by thy side;
Haste thee, my love, for I cannot abide;
The moon and the stars may swiftly ride,
They cannot outride the dead.

The winds are bringing up the sun,
I may not wait till night be done,
Or ever the stars are fled.
I have ridden afar, afar,
From fields that were trodden red by war;
I have outridden moon and star,—
They cannot outride the dead.

Awake, my love, and dress thee soon;
We'll ride away under the fleeting moon,
Or ever the stars are fled.
Haste thee, my beauty, haste, my bride;
To bridal chamber ere morn we'll ride;
Or ever the dew on grass be dried,
We shall lie down there, side by side—
Swift coursers ride the dead.

Oh, lover mine, I dread, I fear!
Oh, wherefore, wherefore com'st thou here,
When the stars are overhead?
And wherefore canst thou not abide?
And whither, dearest, wilt thou ride?
And whither wilt thou take thy bride?
Oh, come, and rest thee by my side,
Until the night be sped.

I cannot rest, I cannot delay;
We must be thousand miles away
Or ever the stars are fled.
Over the hills, and over the plains,
We must course with flying reins;
I feel the morning in my veins,
It must not see the dead.

Oh, lover mine, I dread, I fear
Some evil thing doth bring thee here,
While the stars are overhead,
But, lo, I come, nor loth nor slow;
Thy will, thy path I may not know,
But I will go where thou wilt go,
Though it were to the dead.

—*S. S. C., in the Galaxy.*

HOW FANS ARE MADE.

The *éventaillistes*, or fan manufacturers, of France carry on their trade with a good deal of organization and system. Twenty different operations, performed by as many pairs of hands, are necessary for the production of even a half-penny French fan; and, for the costly productions of high finish, the number of subdivisions is, of course, far larger. The éventaillistes themselves, the Duvolleroys, Alexandres, Fayettes, Chardins, are, in fact, only the makers-up or finishers; they purchase the various parts of the fans in the various districts of France, and employ persons to put them together or build them up. There are, it appears, four distinct branches of trade, associated with different component parts of a fan; and no fan, whether humble or luxurious, is complete until all these branches have contributed their aid.

Let us take a bird's-eye glance at the mode of conducting the manufacture. The French give the name of *pied* to the solid or firm parts of a fan, and that of *feuille* to the flexible or folding part. The pied is subdivided into the *brins* or inner ribs, and *panaches* or outer ribs. The frame or pied is made of any one among a large variety of materials—ebony, plum-wood, sandal-wood, lime-tree, bone, ivory, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, &c., cheap or costly according to the quality of the fan. The materials for the ribs are brought into shape by sawing, filing, polishing, piercing, carving, gilding, and other decorative processes; the spangles and pins of gold, silver and steel are affixed; and the several ribs are riveted to a joint at the end of the handle, where a gem or precious stone often adorns the more costly specimens. There is much scope for the display of taste in putting the ribs together, seeing that the *panaches*, being thicker and more openly displayed than the *brins*, afford a greater field for elaborate ornamentation. The *feuille* is made of a larger variety of substances than the frame. It may be of silk, satin, painted or stained paper, printed or embossed paper, gilt or silvered paper, parchment, lamb's skin, kid, chicken skin, lace, tulle, gauze, crepe, vellum, tambour-work, gold or silver tissue, peacocks' or pheasants' feathers, &c. A very frequent kind is paper on one side and silk on the other. Artists of every degree of skill in water-colors are employed in painting the *feuilles*; where cheapness is not studied, there the Watteaus and Bouchers, the Roqueplans and Gavarnis, the Boulangers and Dupres, and many other names of note may be met with; while, at the other end of the scale, children who can merely dab a few bits of bright color on a fan meet with ready employment. Pictures printed from copper-plates, and colored by hand, form the feuilles of vast numbers of fans, as do likewise various kinds of chromo-lithographs. The feuille has its peculiar folds, given to it before being mounted on the frame, and glued to the prolongations of the inner ribs.

The making of the different parts of a fan is usually conducted by the workpeople at their own houses; where a piercer, out of a little bit of watch-spring, will provide himself with the tiny saws which pierce the beautiful open-work of some fans. The makers of the frames and feuilles mostly reside in the country districts; while the engravers, printers, lithographers, painters, colorists, mounters, illuminators, &c., are mostly congregated at Paris. The éventailliste, besides superintending the mounting, decorating, and finishing at his own establishment, furnishes instructions for the country workers; he supplies the drawings to suit the frequent changes of fashion, instructs the feuillists as to the style of ornament, groups together the frames and feuilles, and decides upon the last finish with tassel and sheath. Most of the work is, as may readily be supposed, small handicraft labor; yet not wholly so, for the stamping-press is now much used in cutting out and embossing the various materials.

As to the oriental fan, it differs in many ways from the European. The Indian fans are seldom made to close; nor do the lazy possessors take the trouble to fan themselves. Some of them, affixed to central handles, are gorgeously enriched with embroidery and jewels; others resemble a curtain suspended from a silver rod which is held horizontally by an attendant, and waved backward and forward; others, again, are of the circular standard-form, the fan being attached to the top of a silver staff, and swung to and fro by an attendant, who rests the lower end of the staff on the ground. Some of the Chinese fans are made in a curious way of beads and pearls. Very clever, and often very beautiful, fans are made of the divided leaf of the *Borassus flabelliformis*, which emits a fragrant perfume; of the *Khus-khus* grass; of thin sheets of sandal-wood; of bamboo; and of the palmyra leaf.—*London Society.*

Swedish Schools and School-masters.—An exaggerated idea prevails of the universality of education. Each parish has its schools, but the scattered character of the population and the rigorous climate are fatal to general or regular attendance, and indeed the school-master often finds it necessary to suspend his labors for months, through the failure of pupils. In some districts efforts have been made to correct this state of things, and ambulatory schools seek to supply the remedy. The teacher pursues the pupils, and at some farm-house gathers about him, for a few weeks, a small group, which he forsakes for another to be similarly collected and instructed at a new locality. The stipend of the parish school-master is so small that he finds it necessary to supplement it from other sources. If he is musically inclined the church makes him its organist. He collects the poor's rates, and is the chief agent in their distribution; and it happens that, not unfrequently, his voice and facetiousness are engaged in discharging the popular duties of auctioneer. I had heard that everybody was within the reach and had profited by the advantages of education; but this is an apocryphal belief. Among the laboring classes numbers read with difficulty—with such difficulty that any idea of pleasure is dissociated from the effort; others are totally without the ability; and for caligraphy, in some districts adults, as a rule, do not know how to write their own names. Statistical returns will refute this statement, for they place Sweden nearly side by side with Prussia; but statistics cannot enlighten on the relative standards of education, which is certainly without the uniformity of excellence that belongs to it in the latter country. This assumed educational superiority is no new idea, and possibly its correctness may have rested on better grounds formerly than at the present time. An Englishman wrote two centuries ago, that the Swedes "are so affectionate to learning, that although publick scholars for good literature be but rare among them, yet are private persons, who have attained to any learning so forward to instruct their neighbours, that it is a hard matter to find one going at the plough but hee can read." Difficulties in the way of systematic attendance, no doubt, produce these instances of ignorance I have quoted, and for which any imperial remedy is nearly impracticable. If the rising generation is to be benefited, it will have to depend more upon the exertions of individual land-owners than extended provisions by the State.—*Among the Goths and Vandals.*

FINE ARTS.

What our Artists are Doing—The Nine Muses.

An immense deal of criticism has been passed upon Mr. FAGNANI'S "Nine Muses." Some writers consider these pictures the very perfection of art, and some insist that they are below, as paintings, many other efforts of the artist, and far inferior to his best portraits as likenesses. Whichever side may be right in this active, and sometimes rather hot, controversy, it is a fact that the "Nine Muses" have been immensely attractive wherever they have been taken, and that they have made Mr. FAGNANI'S name so celebrated that he is constantly begged by the friends of beautiful women, in all parts of the country, to accept commissions to paint them in similar style. Some of Mr. FAGNANI'S portraits, as for example those of SIR HENRY BULWER, the Empress EUGENIE and Mme. DE BOISSY, (GUICCIOLI,) are certainly among the finest specimens of the art that have been executed by contemporary hands. This artist has worked hard during the past season, and we are glad to know that, resisting strenuous efforts to induce a contrary determination, Mr. FAGNANI has retired to the country to enjoy a short and much-needed repose.

WM. HART is devoting most of his leisure to his large picture "A Story of Summer." In noticing this painting last week, we inadvertently attributed it to JAS. M. HART. The view, near Croton, gives us Haverstraw Bay in the distance, calm and quiet, sleeping under a hot sun in a hazy atmosphere. The mountains blending with the sky, are dreamy in tone, and make an effective background to the picture. In the foreground a magnificent group of oaks and chestnuts spread out their branches, while cattle graze in shade and sunshine. The dreamy atmosphere, the tone of sunny repose, and the entire harmony give us an effective picture; though the foliage is not so well studied as it might be. Mr. HART anticipates an early return to his work, and its speedy completion. M. J. HEADE is going to favor us in the Fall with a public view of one of those fine tropical landscapes which occasionally he finds time to undertake. He has the distance and middle-ground of the subject—Jamaica—fairly under way, and we already trace a naturalness and assurance that are very promising. There are many things that tell feelingly of an artist's refinement, and we were strikingly reminded of this by observing in the studio of Mr. HEADE some paintings of flowers and apple-blossoms, which though simple in subject, evince a delicacy of coloring and handling that is seldom excelled. A. T. TAIT has on his easel a picture that is attracting a great deal of attention. It is the old Popham Homestead of historical fame. The barn and surroundings are the chief points of attraction, with reclining cattle and poultry in the immediate foreground. The artist has surpassed himself, and has given us an attractive picture. Mr. TAIT had several of his effective studies around him. A very pretty wood scene, with a couple of deer reposing in the inviting shade, pleased us. J. G. BROWN has just finished his last work of the season—a clever and charming picture of "Childhood," intended for W. B. NORTHRUP, Esq. Mr. BROWN sails for Europe the latter part of the month. Mr. KENSETT has favored us with a view of a fine coast scene, "Beverly Shore," which, however, the artist intends to leave until his return from the Plains. GIFFORD and WHITTREDGE will be his companions; and unless RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL interfere, we shall expect them to return with well-filled portfolios. C. C. GRISWOLD is finishing a picture that has much promise in it. It is called "Breaking Up of the Ice." The mist and broken ice are cleverly rendered. JAMES M. HART has a picture on his easel that is likely to prove a brilliant example of this artist's inspiration and genius. It is quite a large canvas. Mr. HART will resume work upon it at an early day, when we may be able to notice it at greater length. T. L. SMITH has been giving the finishing touches to a fine Winter twilight. JULIAN SCOTT, the young soldier-artist, has a good cartoon of "The Roll Call after the Battle," which he proposes to transfer to canvas during the Fall. Mr. SCOTT has made rapid strides in art, as his painting this season at the Academy will attest, and his pencil is busy with accumulated orders.

The Evanston, Ill., Outrage—Examination of the Prisoners.

From the Chicago Times, July 21.

The examination of the men charged with committing an assault with intent to kill on the negro GRAHAM and the woman WOODRICK, at Evanston, last Sunday morning, was continued yesterday. The number of spectators, including ladies, in the Court-room throughout the day was undiminished. The counsel for the prosecution conducted the case on behalf of the people during the morning, resting his case about 11 o'clock. The attorney for the defense moved the discharge of RICHARD CURRY, saying that no evidence had implicated him in the assault. The attorney for the people objected, and proposed to offer direct evidence as to his presence and participation in the affair. The Court allowed the introduction of the evidence, and EUNICE WOODRICK was sworn. On the direct examination the witness said that if she was not very much mistaken she saw RICHARD CURRY on the night of the assault; that he struck her with a brush covered with tar, and pushed it down her throat.

On the cross-examination she testified as follows:

Q.—Did you see this boy, DICK CURRY, on the night of the assault on your house? A.—If I am not very much mistaken, I did.

Q.—Answer my question. Do you solemnly swear, in the presence of these witnesses, and in the sight of God, that you saw DICK CURRY on that night, and that he struck and abused you as you have said? A.—(Hesitatingly)—Yes, I do. [Clapping of hands, and other manifestations of applause.]

It should be taken into account that on the previous examination of this witness she had omitted the statement relative to CURRY. The prosecution again rested the case, and the first witness for the defense was called. The remainder of the day was mainly occupied in the discussion of objections to the introduction of evidence. Some of the witnesses were, without exception, the most mule-headed and stupid individuals that ever entered a court-room. The attempts of the prosecution to discredit their testimony were very ludicrous. On account of their obstinacy the progress of the trial has been somewhat delayed. The conflict between the testimony of the two sides renders the issue of the trial very doubtful. The probability, however, is strong that one or two of the defendants will be sent to the Grand Jury on account of the indignation which has been aroused in regard to the affair.

The sympathy of Evanston is still divided in regard to the accused. Some persons in Evanston evidently understand the mere fact of the parties being charged with the assault a sufficient evidence of guilt, and express their opinions openly on that supposition. The fact that a number of persons have been arrested since the beginning of the present examination, upon the same charge, will postpone the determination of the case, at the least calculation, a week longer.

The Railroad Bug.

From the Citizen & Round Table.

The TIMES has discovered a new species of peculiarly poisonous bugs which frequent the City cars; and to these insects it applies the appalling name of *Chilopoda*, intimating that they have large bent claws on the ends of their lips, through which poison of the most virulent character is exuded. We are not surprised at this; it was entirely in vain that we called attention to the innocuous creatures which first made their homes in the cushions and seats of our overcrowded vehicles. No attention was paid to our expostulations. The Board of Health was busy with the fat-boilers or the Quarantine, or some such trivial matter, and left the people at the mercy of their diminutive foes. Now comes the *Chilopodon*, which, with his terrible looks and deadly poison, will enforce attention that was denied to his milder mannered predecessors. With his many loathsome teet he will crawl over our persons, and at any impatient movement will fix his painful hooks on our tender flesh. The chilopods are a tribe of the centipedes, and are most offensive both to sight and touch. These hooks that our contemporary mentions are not only teeth, but feet, and make the possessor doubly disagreeable. Perhaps, now that the insects have vindicated their power, they will receive proper consideration; and as no relief is to be expected from our extortionate masters who own the railroads, we may obtain it from the public authorities. In developing the *Chilopodon* the companies we hope have gone too far.

EUROPEAN WARS OF THE CENTURY.

Within eleven years the French Republic of 1789 had ceased to be. The tide of destiny had swept away the Directory it had overwhelmed, the Bourbons, the Girondists and ROBESPIERRE. The triumvirate of Consuls had only served to show that France possessed a man who was equally great as a General and as a statesman, and that she had no other fit to cope with her ability or her ambition. Thus it came that in the year of grace 1800 NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was First Consul of France, and had just established himself in almost regal state in the ancient palace of the Kings. The revolution had almost completed its circle, and was close upon monarchy again. But "France had not ceased to be revolutionary." "Conquest made me what I am," said Gen. BONAPARTE; "Conquest alone can maintain me in that position." It was not sufficient that France should be prominent among the European Powers, "it must be first of all, or it will perish."

TRIPLE ALLIANCE AGAINST FRANCE.

It was, nevertheless, the policy of BONAPARTE at this period to affect a desire for peace. He made friendly overtures to England, and had the counsels of the Whigs prevailed they would have been accepted. But the great Premier, WILLIAM PITT, convinced the Commons that it was impossible to confide in a Republic which in ten years had committed more crimes than France had done during her entire existence, or in the word of a man who had never respected a promise, and who had alike violated engagements made with foreign sovereigns and oaths tendered to his own Government. In reply to this, the three Consuls issued a proclamation calling Frenchmen to arms in defence of the national honor. In it occurred the following: "The English Ministry rejects our offers; the English Ministry has betrayed the secret of its horrible policy to sever France—to destroy its marine and its harbors—to blot it out from the map of Europe—to degrade it to the rank of secondary Powers—to keep all the nations of Europe separated by divisions—to monopolize the commerce of them all and enrich itself with their spoils." * * * "It is no longer for the choice of tyrants that our nation is going to arm; it is for the guarantee of all they hold dear—it is for the honor of France." Russia, Austria and England were banded against the Republic, but neither the Republic nor its Chief were appalled. The British Government alone had been voted a credit of thirty-nine and half millions sterling, while the entire sum in the French Treasury might have been counted by thousands. BONAPARTE reckoned on the enthusiasm of his soldiers, and on the resources of his own genius, and in this instance did not calculate in vain. Leaving Gen. MOREAU, who was to some extent his personal rival, and who commanded troops whose attachment to the First Consul were but feeble, to deal with Austrians on the Rhine, he resolved to attempt his great achievement of crossing the Alps by the route of Mount St. Bernard, and strike a blow at the allies in Italy. There has been in modern warfare no more striking instance of the power of a single will, and the contagious enthusiasm communicated by a great enterprise, than the passage of BONAPARTE'S army of 40,000 men from Switzerland to the plains of Lombardy. The First Consul had not arrived a moment too soon. One of his Generals was sustaining a close blockade by sea and land in the City of Genoa, another was retreating to the French frontier, and the Republic itself was being invaded by the Austrians.

BATTLE OF MARENGO.

BONAPARTE'S descent upon Piedmont was as unexpected as it was sudden, and completely upset the calculations of the Austrian Generals. They were equally unprepared for his further movements, and while they hastened to defend Turin from an expected attack, he had promptly invested Milan, and with characteristic energy proceeded to reorganize the Cisalpine Republic. Advancing from Milan to the relief of Genoa, of whose surrender he had not been apprized, the First Consul crossed the Po at Montebello, and took up a position close to the open plain of Marengo. Learning then that Genoa had capitulated, his attention was turned to doing battle with the Austrians who were encamped at some distance in front of him. Fearing that they might escape him, he advanced from his strong position among the rocks of Stradella into the open country, and found to his great satisfaction that the Austrians had resolved upon battle. MELAS, the octogenarian leader of the Imperial troops, began his advance, and BONAPARTE prepared to meet him by forming his army into three distinct divisions, each stationed about three-quarters of a mile to the rear of the other. The French had in the field to commence with 20,000 men, whose numbers were, some hours after the battle had commenced, reinforced by a reserve of 10,000, under DESSAIX, who had just arrived from Egypt. The Austrians advanced to the attack with 40,000 troops, confident of success from their superiority in strength, more especially in cavalry and artillery. The immediate prize of the victor would be the possession of Italy, and it was probable that the issue of the battle would change the destinies of Europe. Under such auspices the Austrian troops advanced early on the morning of the 14th June, 1800, upon the village of Marengo. The attack was made at 7 o'clock; by 9 the French columns were dislodged and retreating in disorder. Point after point was gained by the Austrians, and so certain did the result of the battle appear that Gen. MELAS retired to refresh a frame that years had rendered incapable of supporting fatigue. The battle would certainly have proved a crushing defeat for BONAPARTE had not the reserves under DESSAIX arrived at a critical moment. That General judged from the appearance of the field that he could only assist in covering the retreat of his superior. "By no means," said BONAPARTE, "the battle, I think, is gained," and rallying his scattered troops as he well knew how, and by a dexterous movement changing his base of operations, he did gain the battle, and slept as his custom was upon the field of victory.

THE NEW COALITION.

The decisive conflict of Marengo paved the way for an interval of peace, of which France stood urgently in need. During an almost uninterrupted struggle of ten years, she had defied, single-handed, the united strength of Europe, and was left by the treaties concluded with the various Powers between 1801 and 1802, undisputed mistress of South-western Europe. The treaty of peace with Great Britain is known as that of Amiens, and the failure to fulfill that portion of it relating to the surrender of the Island of Malta, was the reason alleged on the part of France for a renewal of hostilities. Hanover was taken possession of by the French Armies, and the North German Dukedoms were laid under contribution, the King of Prussia declining to interfere for their protection. Holland, Italy, Spain and Portugal were compelled to furnish their pecuniary quota to the French Government, and a further aid of $15,000,000 was obtained by the sale of Louisiana to the United States. The First Consul had been confirmed in his dignity for ten years, then for life, and still later on the 3d of May, 1804, the "Government of the Republic" was confided to "NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, hereditary Emperor." After an interval of desultory hostilities, and the great demonstration made early in 1805, by forming a vast camp at Boulogne for the invasion of England, the Emperor found himself called upon to face the powerful league of Austria, Russia and England which the latter Power had succeeded in forming against him. On the first of October he passed the Rhine, and entered Bavaria with an army of 160,000 men. "You are but the vanguard of the great nation," send the Emperor; "if it be necessary it will in a moment rise at my voice, to dissolve the new league which British gold and hatred hath woven."

BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ.

Advancing at the head of the main body of his army, NAPOLEON took undisputed possession of Vienna. He afterward proceeded to join the army that was advancing into Moravia to meet the Russians, and after being joined by other two divisions, the French found themselves confronted on the plain of Austerlitz, on the road between Vienna and Olmutz, by the main body of the allies. The Emperors of Russia and Austria were on the field, and their Generals commanded a combined force of 75,000 men. The French were about equal in numbers, and superior both in confidence and discipline. At sunrise on the 2d December, 1805, the battle commenced, and continued with varying fortune till sunset. The stubbornly contested field ended with the orderly retreat of the allies, after leaving, however, the greater part of their artillery and baggage, and an immense number of slain, behind them. Its results were thus summed up by the victorious Emperor: "Forty stand of colors, the standards of the Imperial Russian Guard, a hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, twenty Generals, and more than 30,000 prisoners, are the result of this forever glorious day. Their infantry, so vaunted and so superior in numbers, has been unable to resist your onset, and henceforth you have no rivals to dread. Thus in two months the third coalition has been vanquished and dispersed." The peace of Presburg followed the victory of Austerlitz, and by it the humiliation of the Austrian Empire became complete. In Italy and Germany alike it suffered a diminution of territory, and the Emperor returned to Paris to receive the title of the Great, and to appoint subject Princes to the Kingdoms he had newly created.

NAVAL BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

Not content with his victories on land, NAPOLEON determined to dispute with Great Britain the supremacy of the ocean. On the 19th of October, the combined fleets of France and Spain, numbering thirty-two ships-of-the-line, seven frigates and eight corvettes, left Cadiz under the command of Admiral VILLENEUVE and proceeded westward. The English Admiral, Lord NELSON, having under his command twenty-seven vessels-of-the-line, came in sight of the enemy near Cape Trafalgar on the morning of the 21st of October. The French Admiral arranged his ships in one line, forming a crescent, converging to leeward, and so awaited the attack of the double column of British vessels that advanced against him. For four hours a desperate conflict was waged, each ship in succession having selected her adversary and grappled with her at close quarters. Early in the afternoon, the Spanish Admiral showed the example of retreat, and just as Lord NELSON'S life was ebbing away from a fatal wound, received during the action, intelligence was brought to him that fifteen sail-of-the-line had struck their colors, and that the fight had resulted in a glorious victory for the British flag.

PRUSSIA ARRAYED AGAINST FRANCE.

The Treaty of Presburg left NAPOLEON master of Western Europe. As Emperor he ruled a France which extended from the Rhine to the Pyrenees, as King of Italy he controlled a territory extending from the Alps to the Adriatic; one brother sat on the throne of Naples and another on that of Holland. Spain was his vassal, and he held the position of self-constituted "Mediator" of the Swiss Republic. Bavaria and Wurtemberg owed subjection to him, and fourteen Princes, in all, in the south and west of Germany, formed what was called the "Confederation of the Rhine," and recognized him as their protector. The German Empire had ceased to exist, and FRANCIS II. contented himself with the title of Emperor of Austria. Prussia had hitherto maintained a cautious neutrality in the struggle which had convulsed Europe. She had quietly submitted to some violations of her territory, and FREDERICK WILLIAM III. had even treated with NAPOLEON for the cession of the Electorate of Hanover, the inheritance of the dynasty that in the person of GEORGE III. then sat on the throne of England. The French Emperor had no intention of keeping to this engagement, and an early intimation of how they had been trifled with aroused the utmost resentment in the Prussian Government. On the 1st of October, 1806, the Prussian Ambassador presented the following demands: First—That the French army, without delay, repass the Rhine. Second—The establishment of the Northern Germanic Confederation. Third—The separation of certain places from the Confederation of the Rhine. The French Emperor replied by a rapid advance upon Upper Saxony, with a view of cutting off the Prussian army before Russia had time to render them any assistance.

BATTLE OF JENA.

The Duke of BRUNSWICK was placed in chief command of the Prussian army, and the veteran Marshal MULLENDORF, the last of the Generals trained under the Great FREDERICK, was second in command. On the eve of the 13th of October the hostile armies found themselves face to face at Jena. The French troops, numbering about 90,000 men, took up position on the heights which had previously been considered impracticable for artillery. The Prussians and Saxons numbered about 126,000, and were unduly weakened by the excessive length of the line occupied by their front. Two hours after daybreak the action commenced, and for some time was continued with much obstinacy on either side. The turning point of the battle was an impetuous attack made by Gen. MURAT with his cavalry and cuirassiers. This turned the fortune of the day, and a complete and disastrous defeat of the Prussians was the result. The French bulletin claimed that their own loss amounted only to about 5,000, while that of the Prussians was represented by 20,000 killed and wounded, 30,000 to 40,000 prisoners, 300 pieces of cannon, and immense stores of warlike *matériel.* The French triumph was complete. Fortress after fortress capitulated to the conquerors; the chief cities of Prussia were soon invested, and a division of NAPOLEON'S army, on the 25th of October, entered Berlin. The King of Prussia retired to Konigsberg to collect the scattered remains of his army, and the French, with little opposition, were allowed to take possession of Silesia.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

France was now on the very frontier of Russia, and the Emperor ALEXANDER saw the necessity of making one great effort to check the advance of the victorious soldiers of the Empire, and to prevent them becoming masters of the entire Continent of Europe. The campaign commenced on the 26th of December, 1806, with the indecisive battle of Pultusk, and was continued in February, 1808, by repeated captures by both sides of the town of Eylau. At this place the Russians made the first successful stand against the French arms which had been done for years, and claimed a victory, whose results, however, they greatly exaggrated. It was not till the 11th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Marengo, that the decisive and sanguinary conflict of Friedland closed a protracted struggle by a signal victory for NAPOLEON. The later operations of the campaign had cost the Russians 40,000 men, twenty-seven Generals, and 1,848 officers killed and wounded. After an interview between the Emperors of France and Russia, and the King of Prussia, the Treaty of Tilsit was concluded, which changed still further the territorial distribution of Europe. Its principal articles were that the Prussian dominions on the east of the Elbe should be annexed to the new Kingdom of Westphalia, that Prussian Poland should become subject to Saxony, and that the City of Dantzic, with the surrounding territory, should be restored to independence. On the part of Russia, it was agreed to recognize the Confederation of the Rhine, and that hostilities against Turkey should be immediately suspended. Thus was Prussia compelled to resign one-half of her territory and subjects, and more than one-half of her revenues, while Russia was deprived of the previous existing barrier against the ambition of NAPOLEON.

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGNS.

In November, 1807, the French armies began to enter Spain. The Prince of the Asturias was induced to conspire against his father, CHARLES IV., and enjoyed a few months of royal dignity under the title of FERDINAND VII. In May, 1808, both Kings were compelled to sign their abdication, and to renounce all title to the throne, and JOSEPH BONAPARTE, who had just resigned the Kingdom of Naples in favor of JOACHIM MURAT, the husband of CAROLINE BONAPARTE, received the vacant crown. At the end of 1807, the royal house of BRAGANZA, which occupied the throne of Portugal, had been conveyed under British escort to Brazil, and the Peninsula was left to the occupation of the Imperial troops to the estimated number of 120,000 men. Spanish patriotism, however, was aroused at the spectacle of the compulsory retirement of the native Princes, and the whole country was soon ablaze with insurrection. The Spaniards fought as they had not done for centuries, and the soldiers of the Empire experienced more reverses in a few months than they had done for years before. Portugal followed the example of Spain, and aided by the fleet of Great Britain and by arms supplied from the same source, the patriots became able to drive the French from several positions of importance. About the end of July, 1808, Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, afterward Duke of WELLINGTON, led 14,000 British troops into Portugal. Reinforced by further arrivals from England, he sustained an attack by Gen. JUNOT on his position at Vimeira and gained a victory whose result was the French evacuation of Portugal. The year 1809 witnessed in the Peninsula a series of desultory engagements between the Imperial Generals and the British troops, and an ill-organized struggle on the part of native patriots to regain possession of their country. A vigorous contest for the possession of Portugal commenced in the early portion of 1810, during which the military genius of Lord WELLINGTON became still more conspicuous. The two following years witnessed a continuance of the protracted struggle, during which the battle of Barossa, the siege of Badajos and the battle of Salamanca yielded new trophies to the British arms, and added fresh luster to the military renown of their leader.

THE EXPEDITION TO RUSSIA.

During the Peninsular campaign of 1809, the Austrians seized the opportunity to make an effort to regain their lost territories. The peace of Tilsit had left Prussia reduced by one-half, and the two feudatory kingdoms of Saxony and Westphalia were established as a counterpoise to the power of the house of HOHENZOLLERN. Bavaria and Wurtemberg acted as a similar balance against Austria, while Russia, as yet comparatively untouched, was merely compelled to evacuate the Danubian Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Austrian campaign of 1809 only resulted in a fresh occupation of Vienna by the French troops, and was ended by the sanguinary but indecisive battle of Wagram. The Emperor FRANCIS was shorn of a few more provinces, and became more than ever subject to the dictation of NAPOLEON. Russia had to some extent profited by the territorial losses of her neighbors, and continued, up to 1812, in her character of ally of the French Emperor. Her opposition was first excited by the disastrous results which the commercial restrictions established by NAPOLEON against Great Britain began to have upon her trade and national resources. Resistance to the ruler of France seemed at this period to be more than ever bazardous. He held Prussia in a species of vassalage; the Confederation of the Rhine was his own creation; and he had repudiated the Empress JOSEPHINE to marry MARIA LOUISA, the daughter of the Emperor of Austria. In challenging hostilities with France, Russia had, therefore, to look to England only for support, with the questionable prospect of aid from the dissatisfied BERNADOTTE, whom NAPOLEON had himself placed on the throne of Sweden. Nevertheless, early in 1812, the preparations for a gigantic conflict commenced. One division after another of the French army was marched through Germany; the principal cities and fortresses of Prussia were garrisoned with French troops, and treaties of alliance were formed with Austria and Prussia. The Russian Emperor, on the other hand, ordered a levy of two men in every 500 throughout his dominions, and after coming to an understanding with Great Britain, awaited the onset of his formidable assailant. On the 6th of June, 1812, NAPOLEON crossed the Vistula, and announcing his determination of restoring the Kingdom of Poland, invited the Poles to rally round his standard. The Poles caught at the bait, and assembled a national Diet to proclaim the re-establishment of their ancient monarchy. As he advanced into Russia, NAPOLEON began to experience the effect of the tactics adopted by the enemy of burning and destroying everything that lay in the path of the invaders. "Never," said NAPOLEON, "was a war prosecuted with such ferocity. These people treat their own country as if they were its enemies." Smolensko, Viazma and Borodino became in turn the scene of sanguinary combats, followed by a doubtful victory for the French, and by a continuous advance through a country that had been reduced to a desert.

THE OCCUPATION OF MOSCOW.

Repeated battles proved as disastrous to the strength of the Russians as to that of their enemies, and it was resolved to abandon Moscow to the invader. Two hundred thousand persons, of both sexes and of all ages and conditions, were withdrawn from the doomed city, and NAPOLEON, looking at the spires and towers of the Kremlin, was shortly able to say, "All this is yours." The French thus obtained possession of a well-provisioned city, affording safe and comfortable Winter quarters, and their Emperor looked forward to the subjection of Russia by the opening of Spring. But the retreating commander had left behind him men who were instructed how to act in this crisis of the fate of their country and of Europe. Now in one part of the city, and now in another, the terrible agency of flame was employed against the conqueror, and in spite of the combined efforts of the soldiers, and the shooting at one time of two hundred of the incendiaries, Moscow was soon converted into a rolling sea of fire. "It was the most grand, the most sublime, and the most terrific sight the world ever beheld," and the desolation of the city was still further increased by the exasperated conqueror giving his soldiers an eight days' license to pillage what remained. By the end of October the French Army were in full retreat, with their supplies cut off and their progress harassed on every side by the various bodies of Russian troops who hovered around the roads leading southward. By the first of December the rigor of the Winter commenced, and the soldiers of the Empire had to face such hardships as have probably never been experienced in civilized warfare. Harassed by a sleepless enemy, deprived of regular supplies of food, and imperfectly clothed, the line of their retreat was marked by piles of dead bodies, and of the 300,000 to 400,000 men who had crossed the Russian frontiers a few months before, not more than 50,000 repassed them.

REVERSES IN GERMANY.

The year 1813 was a fatal one for NAPOLEON. With the retreat from Russia his star began to pale, and the Princes who had heretofore waited at his beck began to perceive that his day was over, and to desert the power to which many of them owed their existence. Prussia began the defection by uniting its arms with those of Russia and England, and Sweden shortly after followed suit. Yet the military genius of the Emperor seemed at first as if it were to triumph over every obstacle. With an army chiefly composed of raw conscripts, he gained the battle of Lutzen, occupied Dresden and carried the war to the banks of the Elbe. Austria endeavored, by a Conference at Prague, to effect peace at this juncture. The terms proposed by the allies, that France should be bounded by the Rhine, the Alps and the Meuse, were disdainfully rejected, and the quarrel was once more submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. NAPOLEON endeavored to drive the allies beyond the Elbe, and by the victory of Dresden seemed likely to succeed, but the successive defeats of his Generals in Silesia, at Berlin, and at Kulm, deranged his plans, which were conclusively overthrown by the crushing defeat of Leipsic, in which the Prussians found their revenge for Jena. At Leipsic the Saxons and Wurtembergers passed over to the enemy on the field of battle, and the Emperor was forced to retreat hastily toward the Rhine, only to find that the Bavarians, who had also revolted, wished to dispute the passage with him. On the 30th October, 1813, his troops re-entered France, whose frontiers were menaced on the one side by the victorious British, who were crossing the Pyrenees from the Peninsula; on another by the allies, who were advancing by way of Switzerland, and on a third by the Prussians, under BLUCHER, who were advancing by Frankfort.

THE ALLIES IN PARIS.

Hemmed in upon every side, NAPOLEON stood boldly at bay, and seemed at one time likely to break the cordon of troops that surrounded him. One General was sent to intercept the Swedes, then marching through Belgium, another to stop the Austrians at Lyons. Italy was defended by Prince EUGENE, and the fortresses of Germany and the Rhine were still commanded by French garrisons. The Prussians, under BLUCHER, were approaching the capital. They were encountered on the Marne and defeated; the Austrians, under Prince SCHWARTZENBERG, were descending the Seine, when the Emperor suddenly turned round and beat them also. But by-and-bye the combination became too strong for him, and after a brave defense of the approaches to Paris by JOSEPH BONAPARTE, on the 31st March, 1814, the French troops marched out and the allies marched in; the white flag of the BOURBONS was once more set up; the Senate declared that NAPOLEON had forfeited the throne, and the people and the army were absolved from their oath of fidelity to him. At Prague the Emperor had been offered the possession of France, within the Alps and the Rhone. When the Empire was invaded, the allies were disposed to concede the possession of the ancient Monarchy only; and now, on the 11th April, 1814, he was compelled to renounce for himself and his children the thrones of France and Italy, and to receive, in exchange for the dominion that had extended from Cadiz to the Baltic, the small island of Elba, situated in the Mediterranean, opposite the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and forming a territory comprising a district sixty miles in circumference, and having a population of 14,000 inhabitants.

NAPOLEON'S RETURN FROM ELBA.

LOUIS XVIII. had reigned but ten months over a territory from which Belgium, Savoy, Nice and Geneva had been shorn away, in which national pride had been deeply wounded and where public disaffection became every day more difficult to repress, when the news went like an electric shock over Europe that NAPOLEON had escaped from Elba, and with characteristic impetuosity was advancing upon Paris. Lyons received him with open arms early in March, the whole of Burgundy followed suit, regiment after regiment went over to his standard, and when Marshal NEY replied to the summons of his old commander, and carried over to him the army he had brought out to capture him, there was no choice but flight left for the BOURBONS. Early on the morning of the 20th of March, 1815, King LOUIS went out, and late in the evening of the same day NAPOLEON once more took possession of the Tuileries. The Congress of Vienna found their labors for the redistribution of Europe prematurely interrupted, and, before dissolving, they drew up a declaration, in which they maintained that by appearing again in France NAPOLEON BONAPARTE had "deprived himself of the protection of the law, and has manifested to the universe that there can be neither peace nor truce with him." A treaty was immediately concluded between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia, in which the contracting parties agreed to maintain and enforce the Treaty of Paris, which excluded BONAPARTE from the throne, and to enforce the decree of outlawry issued against him. Each of the contracting parties, moreover, agreed to keep constantly in the field an army of 150,000 men until these stipulations were accomplished, and until, by common consent, they should decide upon laying down their arms.

PRELIMINARIES OF WATERLOO.

These resolutions convinced NAPOLEON that no other course was open to him except to stake everything upon one great effort on the field of battle. The enthusiasm at Paris scarcely came up to his expectations, and the Senate seemed more disposed to bargain about a free Constitution than to second his efforts to reorganize the army. On the 1st of June the Imperial Eagles were once more distributed by NAPOLEON to his officers. On the 12th of June he left Paris on what he knew to be a struggle for existence, saying, as he threw himself into his carriage, "I go to measure myself with WELLINGTON." The plan of battle adopted by NAPOLEON was to divide the forces of WELLINGTON and BLUCHER, so that he could engage them separately. The former had his head-quarters at Brussels, and was in command of about 70,000 troops, of which barely one-half were English, the remainder being German, Belgian and Hanoverian. BLUCHER was posted in the neighborhood of Liege, his men resting upon the rivers Sambre and Meuse. By the 15th June the entire French army was in motion, NAPOLEON himself advancing to the attack of the Prussian position, and Marshal NEY being detached with 45,000 men to drive the English from their position at Quatre Bras. In the battle of Ligny, fought on the 16th June, the Prussians lost 10,000 men, and were compelled to retire before the advance of the French troops. The British, with some difficulty, succeeded in maintaining their position at Quatre Bras, but on being apprised of the Prussian defeat at Ligny, WELLINGTON ordered a retrograde movement toward Waterloo, in order to recover his communication with the Prussians, and to resume the united plan of operations which BLUCHER'S retreat had interrupted.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

On the afternoon of the 17th of June, 1815, the British and allied troops came on the field, and took up the position from which they were to contest the most momentous of all the battles of modern European history. Later in the evening, and during the morning of the 18th, NAPOLEON brought up his army. The hostile forces were posted opposite to each other, on two lines of a chain of heights running nearly parallel with each other, and separated by a valley whose average breadth was half a mile. The number on each side did not exceed 75,000 men. The action commenced shortly before noon, on the 18th of June, by a cannonade on the part of the French, which was instantly followed by an attack, led by JEROME BONAPARTE, on the old Flemish villa of Hougomont, which was held as an advanced post by the troops of Nassau and a party of British. After a very severe contest, the post was left in possession of the defenders, and a combined attack was made upon the British center. This ended disastrously for the French, but a body of British cavalry having proceeded too far in pursuit of the retiring column, were driven back with severe loss. Then followed the renowned attack of the French cuirassiers upon the infantry squares and artillery of the British right, an attack which, for dauntless resolution and sustained and desperate courage, stands almost unequaled among the achievements of the armies of the First Empire. A succession of frantic charges, met by unswerving and deadly resistance, soon reduced the finest cavalry of Europe to a mere handful of men, and deprived NAPOLEON of the only means by which he could have partially repaired the disastrous termination of the day. By 6 o'clock in the evening 25,000 men lay dead or dying on the field, but still the desperate conflict proceeded. BLUCHER was meanwhile forcing his way from Wavre, at a distance of fourteen miles, in spite of the efforts of Marshal GROUCHY, who had been detailed to intercept him. By 6½ the second division of the Prussian army had formed a communication with the left wing of the British, and it became apparent that a desperate effort must be made to turn the tide of battle before they should effectually decide the fortune of the day. The "Old Guard" had up to this moment taken no share in the battle. They remained during the day drawn up under NAPOLEON'S own eye, near the French center. At 7 o'clock they were placed under the command of the dauntless and unfortunate NEY and received orders to charge. For the last time the shout of *Vive l'Empereur!* was heard from the soldiers of a hundred battles, and the Old Guard advanced before a continuous storm of shot and musketry, only to hopeless disorder and death. "All is lost for the present," said the Emperor, and instantly riding off the field scarcely drew rein till he was close to the frontier of France. BLUCHER and his Prussians did the work of pursuit most thoroughly, driving the discomfited men from point to point with all that intensity of animosity which both General and soldiers felt toward their French opponents.

THE PEACE OF PARIS.

Perpetual banishment to the solitary and rock-bound island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic, ended the career of the man before whose name Europe had trembled for nearly a quarter of a century, and LOUIS XVIII. resumed his place on the throne of France. The Treaty of Paris, signed on the 20th November, confirmed France within its present boundaries. The fortresses of Landau, Saar-louis, Philipville and Marienburg were ceded to the allies, besides seventeen of the principal towns and fortresses of French Flanders, which were to be occupied by foreign troops for five years at the expense of France. A celebrated treaty, known as the Holy Alliance, was in 1815 concluded between the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria and Prussia, by which, under certain very sacred and mysterious phrases, it was supposed that these Powers united themselves for the repression of any revolutionary tendencies in their respective dominions.

The desultory and protracted struggle relative to the succession to the Spanish throne and consequent upon the will of FERDINAND VII., excluding his brother DON CARLOS from the crown in favor of the infant ISABELLA, can scarcely merit the title of an European war. Neither can the French Revolution of 1830, which placed the house of ORLEANS on the throne of France, nor that of 1848, which re-erected the Republic; or, still again, the series of events which, in 1851-2, prepared the way for the Second Empire.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

On the 2d of January, 1826, the Emperor NICHOLAS I. ascended the throne of all the Russias. His accession was notified to foreign Powers in these terms: "Called to the inheritance of the dominions of the Emperor ALEXANDER, the Emperor NICHOLAS inherits also the principles which directed the policy of his august predecessor, and he professes the same fidelity to the engagements contracted by Russia, the same respect for all rights consecrated by existing treaties, the same attachment to the maxims which insure the general peace, and of the bonds that subsist between the Powers." In July, 1827, England and France signed with Russia the Treaty of London, binding all three to insure a settlement of Greek affairs in Turkey. By the Treaty of Adrianople made with Turkey in 1829, Russia obtained a considerable accession of territory on the Black Sea, and disregarded her pre-existing engagement with the Western Powers. Successive advances made by Russia in her protectorate of her Eastern neighbor, and particularly her endeavor to close up the Dardanelles to other nations, were viewed in Europe with increasing suspicion and alarm. Probably the true cause of the western jealousy of Russia was her immense and continuous acquisition of territory both in Europe and Asia, additions which, between 1722 and 1850, almost doubled the area of her Empire, and raised her population from 14,000,000 at the former date to 65,000,000 at the latter. In 1853 the Emperor NICHOLAS, in pursuance of the traditionary policy of his house, showed a disposition to extend his protectorate over Turkey into actual occupation. Originating in a chronic dispute concerning the custody of the holy places at Jerusalem, a diplomatic quarrel between Russia and Turkey was fairly commenced in March, 1853. Matters were brought to a climax by the demand on the part of the Czar for the right to extend his "protectorate" over 11,000,000 of Christian subjects of Turkey. Supported by England and France, the Sultan refused to accede to this demand, and the war, for which Russia had been for months steadily preparing, was openly began by the passage of her troops into the Danubian Principalities in July, 1853.

In August, a few more regiments followed, making the first division of the army of occupation reach the number of 80,000 men. On the 4th of October, the Sultan issued his declaration of war, and by the end of that month a Russian army under Prince GORTCHAKOFF, and a Turkish army under OMAR PACHA, faced each other on opposite banks of the Danube.

DANUBIAN CAMPAIGN.

After a series of conflicts, which, with the exception of Citale, scarcely rose above the character of skirmishes, the first important operation of the campaign opened with the siege of Silistria, the chief town possessed by Turkey on the banks of the Danube. On the 14th of April the Russians had thrown up batteries of great power on the north bank of the river, and commenced the bombardment. Fifty thousand Russian troops were massed on the south shore, in addition to the batteries on the north, and the defenders of the city did not number over 10,000. Weeks passed away, during which a most tremendous cannonade, varied by frequent attacks and sorties, was maintained against the stubbornly-contested fortress. After more than a month, the Russian and Turkish commanders had an interview, in which the former stated, with a view to prevent a further effusion of blood, that he had positive orders that the place should be taken, and the latter replied that he had orders as positive that it must be defended, and that he would not surrender it even if he had but a thousand men and all Russia was at the gates, headed by the Czar in person. On the 23d June the Russians were compelled to retire, baffled, from their work, and the defense of Silistria became one of the most heroic episodes of a chequered conflict. By the treaty of the 14th June, 1854, the Emperor of Austria undertook to occupy the Danubian Principalities against Russia, and the interest of the war centered elsewhere.

BEFORE THE CRIMEA.

The bombardment of Sinope in November, 1853, which Russia claimed as a great victory, and the allies designated as a shameless massacre, roused the Western Powers from the mediatory position they still endeavored to hold on the Eastern question. On the 4th of January, 1854, the English and French fleets entered the Black Sea, a proceeding which put a stop to further negotiations. War was formally declared by France and England in March, 1854—a war undertaken on the one side to preserve the balance of power in Europe by preventing Russia from absorbing Turkey, and prosecuted on the other with the ostensible object of defending the orthodox faith against Mohammedan aggression. Austria and Prussia held aloof from the struggle, contenting themselves with entering into a treaty of alliance whereby they were bound to a defense of each other and of Germany generally, whether attacked by Russia or by England and France. The Mediterranean now became alive with transports and vessels of war, Gallipoli, Pera and Scutari became centers for the rapidly-collecting troops, and Varna was transformed into one huge camp. Years of unbroken peace had rendered the British War Department the most incompetent in the world, and throughout the Summer of 1854 the movements of the troops formed a continuous series of blunders and delays. While time was being wasted in the construction of useless camps and in general inactivity by the allies, the Turks suffered a series of reverses in Asia, at Kars, Kurekdere, and elsewhere, which tended greatly to inspirit the Russians and to depress their opponents. The expedition of the combined fleet to the Baltic in 1854, only served to reveal the impotence of the war vessels then in use against the granite fortifications that faced them at Cronstadt and elsewhere. The capture of Bomarsund formed the one slender victory of the Baltic fleet, whose fruitless cruise was productive of great discount among the sanguine public, who had expected them to humble the pride of the Czar.

THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.

At length, in the Autumn of 1854, the allied armies were on their way to the Crimea, where it was hoped a vital blow might be struck at the supremacy of Russia in the Black Sea. Between the 14th and 18th September the allies, numbering over 60,000 men, landed within forty miles of the great fortress of Sebastopol, which they had come to reduce, and opened a campaign in which privation and pestilence cut down far the greater number of victims. On the 20th September the Russians were found posted on the heights above the little river of the Alma, and prepared to dispute the further advance of the allies. Behind the earthworks in this strong position it was estimated that Prince MENSCHIKOFF had 45,000 to 50,000 men. The Russian commander had claimed that he could hold such a position for three weeks against 100,000 men, but after a brief but decisive conflict he was compelled to evacuate the earthworks which he had considered almost impregnable. On the 25th of October the Russians to the number of 30,000 men made a further stand at Balaklava—a battle forever memorable from the gallant and fatal charge made by the English light cavalry brigade upon the Russian guns. It seems very questionable whether this dearly-bought victory at all advanced the main purpose of the allies, the taking of Sebastopol, while the two battles of Inkermann which followed it, and success, in which were found no less costly, could only have occurred from an entire misapprehension of the topography of the great fortress now under siege. During the Winter of 1854, Sebastopol became the center of a formidable line of intrenchments behind which cold and disease were more fatal than the guns of the enemy. The Spring of 1855 came, and still the investment continued without gaining any very decisive advantage. The fleets continued the bombardment, and the land force made one gallant attempt after another to storm the outlying defenses, with but indifferent success. At length, however, early in September, nearly a year after their first arrival, the combined assault by the allies commenced, and after a series of gallant captures of the Redan, the Malakof and other forts, the welcome news became known to the 200,000 men of British, French, Turks and Sardinians, who were posted around Sebastopol that the great citadel had at length fallen. On the day before the final capture 20,000 men of besiegers and besieged had fallen; the year's siege had involved the construction of seventy miles of trenches, and during that time 1,500,000 shells and shot had been fired into the town from the mortars and cannon of the besiegers, and the entire loss of men during these operations was probably not short of a quarter of a million. Driven from the south side of Sebastopol, the Russian General resolved to hold the northern heights, and, calling for and obtaining fresh levies of men, he maintained himself during the Winter of 1855–56 opposite the allied troops, who faced him on the southern section of the fortress, which was divided by a deep arm of the sea from the town and ramparts on the north. In March, 1856, the diplomatists assembled at Paris, with a view to discuss the basis of an armistice, and with April came the cessation of hostilities and a treaty of peace. It required, however, nearly twelve months of negotiations at Vienna and at Paris to arrange the basis of a lasting peace; and, after all, the thirty-four articles of the treaty left things very much as they were before the opening of the war, with the exception, perhaps, that Russia's plans of aggrandizement were proved to have been premature.

AUSTRIA AND THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

The policy of armed neutrality followed by Austria during the Russian war, was not forgotten by at least one of the Great Powers engaged in it, nor was the alliance of the little Kingdom of Sardinia in that struggle destined to be without result in the territorial future of Europe. On New-Year's day 1859, the French Emperor let fall a few significant expressions in his public reception of the Ambassadors of foreign Powers, that convinced the world of the imminence of a struggle between France and Austria. It had been the traditional policy of the House of Savoy to extend the boundaries of Sardina to the east and south, and to arm at the erection of a Kingdom comprehending North Italy, with a future view to the acquisition of the entire peninsula. The overthrow of CHARLES ALBERT in 1848 put a stop to his projects in this direction, but his son, VICTOR EMMANUEL, inherited his policy and his determination, and only waited the occasion to carry it into effect. This disposition on the part of the King of Sardinia was a source of endless disturbance among the dissatisfied Italian subjects of Austria, and gave rise to frequent acts which the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH chose to consider as demanding either diplomatic or armed interference. Great Britain proposed a conference with a view to averting hostilities, but as a preliminary, Austria insisted that Sardinia should disarm. The demand was refused, and on the 28th of April, 1859, a declaration of war was issued by Austria and her troops ordered to enter Sardinia. On the 1st of May, France announced her intention of supporting her ally, and of "preventing a blow being struck which would establish at the foot of the Alps, contrary to the wish of a friendly nation and to the wish of the Sovereign, a state of things which would subject the whole of Italy to a foreign influence." "The passes of the Alps," said the document, "are not in our hands, and it is most important for us that the key should be kept at Turin, and at Turin only."

EUROPEAN ASPECT OF THE STRUGGLE.

When the conflict between France and Austria was seen to be inevitable, the most extreme complications were, on good authority, predicted as about to result from it. It was said that an offensive and defensive alliance had been formed between France and Russia, and that between them they aimed at nothing less than reconstructing the map of Europe. The terms of the compact were even defined to be a restoration of Savoy to France, and the resuming of her ancient boundary; Sardinia was to annex Lombardy, and Russia was to take the Waldo-Wallachian provinces. By and by the exaggerated nature of these rumors was discovered, but the opening of the campaign found Europe still possessed by the gravest apprehensions. Russia certainly did stipulate to place a heavy army upon the frontier of Germany, ready to interfere, should the States of the Confederation interfere in behalf of Austria. England and Prussia began to draw more closely together, and kept rapidly increasing their armaments, in order to be ready for the very grave emergency. Austria defended her position on the ground that "Lombardy was during many centuries a fief of the German Empire, and that she had received Venice in exchange for her Belgian provinces." "The second French Empire," said the Austrian Minister, "is about to realize the long-cherished ideas, for the throned Power in Paris has informed the astonished world that 'political wisdom' will replace those treaties which have so long formed the basis of European international law. The traditions of the first NAPOLEON have been resuscitated, and Europe is not ignorant of the importance of the struggle which is about to begin."

THE CAMPAIGN IN SARDINIA.

On the 10th May, 1859, NAPOLEON III. left Paris; on the 12th he arrived in Genoa, and on the 15th he arrived at Alexandria, where certain divisions of the allied armies were in position. The first battle of the campaign was fought at Montebello, on the 20th May, by the allied armies, numbering 6,300 men, under Gen. FOREY, against 25,000 Austrian troops under Count STADION. The latter were driven from the position occupied by them in the village which gave the name to the battle; and, though for some time insisting that they had come off victorious, the honors of the day were unquestionably found to rest with the allies. On the 21st May the passage of the Resin was made by a division of the Franco-Sardinian army in the face of the fierce opposition of the Austrians. On the 31st May the allies, under the command of VICTOR EMMANUEL, attacked the Austrians, who had endeavored to re-take the position occupied by them at Palaestro. The Austrians retired, with a loss of 1,250 men. On the next day the conflict was renewed, with a similar result. Meanwhile GARIBALDI had commenced his series of brilliant successes in Lombardy. At the head of a body of raw, ill-disciplined volunteers the old apostle of Italian unity achieved victory after victory against the trained soldiers of the enemy—victories to which the enthusiasm and patriotism which the hero of Caprera managed to inspire into his troops contributed in no slight degree. The last week of May saw Gen. GARIBALDI drive the Austrians from North Lombardy, and gain, by the possession of Como, the command of the entire province.

THE VICTORIES OF JUNE.

On the 3d June the Austrians began to evacuate Sardinia, and meanwhile the French force assembled at Alessandria had began to act on the defensive. The Emperor caused the Ticino to be crossed by a corps under Gen. MCMAHON on the 4th June. They were immediately attacked by the Austrians, whom they victoriously repulsed. On the 4th a general movement was made by the French troops to occupy the left bank of the Ticino. The Austrians finding that the passage had been surprised sent across the river three of the army corps, who burnt the bridges behind them. On the morning of the 4th they went before the Emperor to the number of 125,000, and attempted to bar his march toward the village of Magenta. A desperate struggle ensued, which was shortly transferred to the village itself, and it was 8½ in the evening when the French remained masters of the field, and claimed to have placed 20,000 of the enemy *hors de combat*, besides securing on the field of battle 12,000 muskets and 30,000 knapsacks. Thus was Piedmont cleared of the Austrians, and the gates of Milan opened to the allies. The garrison of that city immediately rose upon the Austrians. VICTOR EMMANUEL was declared King, and Lombardy was annexed to Sardinia. On the 7th June the Emperor and King entered Milan. On the 9th the victory of Melegnano was gained by Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and after a series of successes in the north by GARIBALDI, preparations began to be made for the decisive battle which was to decide the fate of Italy. On the 23d June the Austrians repassed the Mincio in force and occupied the positions of Pozzolenga, Solferino and Cavriano. On the morning of the 24th June FRANCIS JOSEPH was in command of 250,000 troops, and awaited the attack of the allied armies, numbering, it is said, only 150,000. Shortly after sunrise the assault was begun upon the Austrian position in the hills behind the town of Castiglione. The French, after a desperate and stubbornly contested conflict, succeeded in driving them into the small villages on the plains below. Step by step of the ground was fought for by the Austrians, and as the day advanced the struggle became concentrated around the village of Solferino. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the cannonade was at its height, a storm of rain and thunder and lightning broke over the combatants but delayed not the unflagging course of the protracted fight, and it was not until 9 in the evening, after a conflict of sixteen hours that the battle was over, and one of the most brilliant victories of modern times was gained by the Franco-Sardinian army. Of killed and wounded a spectator of the conflict puts down the French loss at 20,000 men, while the Austrian could not have been less than twice that number.

THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

After a continuance of hostilities without any very decided engagement, NAPOLEON III. and FRANCIS JOSEPH had an interview at Villafranca, and there arranged, to the great surprise of the Powers who were anxiously watching the conflict, the preliminaries of peace. The basis of the treaty was the resignation of Lombardy to the French Emperor, who agreed to make it over to VICTOR EMMANUEL, and the retention of Venetia by Austria, although it was agreed that that province should form part of the contemplated Italian Confederation, which was to be placed under the honorary presidency of the Pope. Italy was not, therefore, yet "free from the Alps to the Adriatic," and the Italians were not a little disappointed at what they considered an inconclusive issue of the contest. The Venetians vigorously protested against being left to the tender mercies of Austria, and addressed to the great Sardinian Premier, CAVOUR, a vigorous remonstrance to that effect. Italian unity was, however, destined, a few years later, to receive assistance from a somewhat unexpected source. Humbled in Italy, Austria was destined to a still deeper humiliation on her own proper territory of Bohemia.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

The events of Germany in 1866 would be but imperfectly understood without a reference to the question of the Elbe Duchies, which for a time united two Powers, shortly after to be engaged in deadly strife, in an alliance of apparent cordiality. Amid all the endless complications of this unintelligible quarrel, this much is clearly defined, that the territory of Schleswig-Holstein had come by a sort of mutual agreement to form part of the Kingdom of Denmark; that nevertheless the advance of commerce began to draw it closer to Germany, from which it was divided by a purely imaginary frontier, and to which it was impelled by a powerful element of German-speaking population. Hence it came that the cause of Schleswig-Holstein was taken up as the cause of fatherland, and the two leading Powers of Germany yielded, or appeared to yield, in 1864 to the unanimous and enthusiastic desire of the people when they took up arms to right the alleged wrong suffered by the Germans in the Duchies at the hands of Denmark. The war, such as it was, formed a mere driving back of the Danes from the fortified positions held by them, by sheer weight of men and metal. After completing the joint occupation by the peace of Vienna, of the 30th of October, 1864, the jurists and cabinets of Germany were greatly exercised over the legal and constitutional rights of the question. When the proceeding of electing a German ruler was first mooted, Prussia treated it with coldness, while Austria favored the claims of the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG. The Prussian crown jurists had declared, in October, 1865, after a nine months' inquiry, that the joint sovereignty was vested in Austria and Prussia, and that if the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG ever had any claim to the allegiance of the Duchies, it had ceased with the peace of Vienna. In January, 1866, Count BISMARCK announced to the Austrian Cabinet that the encouragement given by them to the adherents of the royal pretender to the Duchies was regarded by Prussia as an aggressive act, which it had a right to guard against. The Austrian Government replied by vindicating their right to take an independent stand on such a question, which Prussia chose to answer, just then, in an evasive manner.

PRELIMINARIES OF SADOWA.

Disturbed by the enigmatical policy of Prussia, Austria began to arm. On the 24th March Prussia informed the minor German States that, impelled by the armaments of her neighbor, she must prepare for the defense of Silesia, and must also endeavor to obtain guarantees for the future, which it was vain to expect from her alliance with Austria. Military preparations having proceeded on both sides for some time, both Powers were shortly plunged into a dispute as to who had begun to arm first, and at length, on the 18th April, Austria agreed to the Prussian demand to begin again to disarm, on the condition that the other Power would follow, step by step. In the meantime, an offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between Prussia and Italy; and when Austria insisted on the necessity of making preparations for the defense of Venetia, although disarming in Bohemia, Count BISMARCK replied that the disarmament must be general. The haughty withdrawal of Prussia from the meeting of the Federal Diet, at Frankfort, and new negotiations early in May, on the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, did not improve the relative positions of the two German Powers. Matters were brought to a climax when at the sitting of May 9, of the Federal Diet, Austria announced that her representative in Holstein had been instructed to convoke the Estates, in order to hear the wishes of the population of the Danube as to their ultimate disposal. The Prussian General in Schleswig was ordered to march his troops into Holstein as soon as the Austrian Governor should convoke the Estates. This was done and the Austrians not being strong enough to resist, retired from their joint occupancy. At the meeting of the Federal Diet of June 11, Prussia was charged with having disturbed the Federal peace, and on the motion of Austria, it was resolved, June 14, to mobilize the entire Federal force, with the exception of the Prussian contingent.

THE SEVEN DAYS' WAR.

Immediately after the Federal declaration, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel and Saxony were occupied by the Prussian troops, resulting in but one insignificant collision with the army of Hanover. The rapid occupation of the Kingdom of Saxony followed, and the Prussians began an advance with about 160,000 men into the Austrian territory of Bohemia. To meet this force, the Austrian General, BENEDEK, had mustered 190,000 men, and the South German contingent of 150,000 men was daily expected. On the 30th June King WILLIAM took command of his combined forces at Reichenberg. It was intended to give the troops a few days' rest, but on the 2d July it became evident from the movements of Gen. BENEDEK that an immediate attack was meditated by the Austrians. On the morning of the 13th July it was resolved to anticipate the Austrian General by being the first to assume the offensive, and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES advanced with the second army at 5 o'clock against the enemy. The first army commenced the attack at 8 o'clock, near the village of Sadowa, and at 10 o'clock the army of the Elbe advanced against the Austrians from Vechanstz. These were however still much inferior to the number of the Austrians, and it was not till the arrival of the vanguard of the army of the Crown Prince at 1 o'clock that victory began to appear certain. The superiority of the Prussian fire-arms had greatly contributed to bring about the result, devastating, as it did, the solid columns of the enemy, and leaving the Prussians comparatively unscathed. By 4 o'clock, the Austrians were in full retreat, closely pursued by their foes. The total loss of the Austrians was estimated at 40,000 men; that of the Prussians at 10,000. Retreating to the left bank of the Elbe, the Austrians continued to fall back with a view to protect the capital. Another conflict ensued in the neighborhood of Olmutz, ending also disastrously for the Austrians, and as the Prussians advanced, there seemed every probability of their occupying Vienna without serious opposition.

THE PEACE OF NIKOLSBURG.

On the 17th of July, the quarters of the King of Prussia were established at Nikolsburg, and he was met by the French Ambassador, BENEDETTI, who was instructed by his Government to make efforts to bring about a peace. The Cabinet of Vienna was now convinced of its unreadiness to cope with Prussia; it had, moreover, a conflict with Italy to sustain, and the Hungarian Legion, under KLAPKA, was just then preparing for hostilities. On the 21st July an armistice of five days was agreed on, before the termination of which the basis of the final Treaty of Prague was mutually agreed upon. The most important stipulations in that agreement were that the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom should be united with Italy, that the hitherto existing Germanic Confederation should be dissolved, and a new organization of Germany, formed without the participation of the Austrian Empire; that all rights to the Elbe Duchies should be transferred to the King of Prussia, and that Austria should pay forty millions of Prussian dollars toward the cost incurred by Prussia for the war. Separate treaties were concluded with the South German States, each being assessed in proportionate sums to reimburse the Prussian treasury.

Such, briefly sketched, have been the chief national struggles and territorial changes of Europe during the present century. The series that begun with the Napoleonic wars has not yet closed, but standing as we do upon the threshold of a struggle, whose magnitude may exceed anything that Europe has yet witnessed, it would be premature to speculate upon the distribution of power at the close of a century which opened a vista of such endless and unexpected change.

Music in the Parks.

The Department of Public Parks announces that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Park Band in Mt. Morris-square, on Monday, the 25th inst., from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March—"Right and Left"	Eilse
2. Overture—"Don Juan"	Mozart
3. Air—"The Tear"	Kuecken
4. Waltz—"Blanche"	Farmer

PART II.

5. Grand Selection—"Un Ballo in Maschera"	Verdi
6. Polka—"La Pergola"	Mario
7. "Romanza"	Mendelssohn
8. Grand Aria—"I Due Foscari"	Verdi

PART III.

9. Overture—"Poet and Peasant"	Suppe
10. Polka—"Militaire"	Kuchner
11. Waltz—"Telegramme"	Strauss

National Airs.

Musical entertainments will also be given on Tuesday in Tompkins-square, on Wednesday in Washington-square, on Thursday in Madison-square, on Friday at the Battery, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., should the weather be fine.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1870.

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Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The proclamation of Napoleon to the French people was published yesterday in the *Journal Officiel*. In it the statement is reiterated that war is not made upon Germany, but for the sake of conquering a durable peace with Prusssia, which country the Emperor accuses of keeping bad faith with France ever since the war of 1866. The departure of Napoleon for the front is delayed for some days. The French agents in South Germany have demanded their passports. The Imperial Guard arrived at Nancy yesterday. The City Council of Paris have voted 300,000 francs to the national fund. On Friday a large portion of the army from Algeria arrived at Marseilles and marched for the front. Bavarian citizens in Paris will be protected by the Swiss Legation, and French in Prussia by the Dutch Consul. Belgium has prohibited the exportation of horses. A great patriotic demonstration was made at Lyons, France, on Friday. At Strasburg prayers are offered daily for the success of the French cause. A number of American ladies now in Paris on Friday held a meeting to organize an international Committee to aid the wounded. The ship of war, *Glorie*, is now being fitted out at Toulon. She carries thirty-two guns and a crew numbering 570. The "Marseillaise" was again sung at the Grand Opera in Paris, on Friday night, amid great enthusiasm. A correspondent, writing to the *Indépendance Belge*, of Brussels, from Metz, reports that the whole country swarms with Prussian spies, under the pay of Prussia: Late on Friday afternoon it is reported that the eastern end of the bridge connecting Kehl with Strasburg was blown up by the Prussians. The head-quarters of the Prussian forces are now at Kreuzenach, on the river Nahe, eight miles south of Bingen. In the dispatches from Berlin the commanders of the army are announced. The staff officers will be the same as in 1866, in the war with Austria. The advance over the Rhine will be led by Gen. Dregse. Saarbruken will be the center of operations. Over 100,000 volunteers have been enrolled in Germany. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Rhenish provinces, Hesse, Hanover and other sections. The port of Hamburg and the Rhine are still open to public travel. Bismarck, in Parliament, on Friday evening, denied Grammont's assertion that he had confessed the impracticability of Prince Leopold's candidacy. Nothing, he said, from the time Prussia first knew of the project, had ever been said to Beneditti about it. The Consuls of North Germany in foreign States have been directed to forward immediately all Germans subject to military duty, and to pay their expenses to Fatherland; also, to forward all who will volunteer to fight. The English dock-yards, it is said, are emptied to man the German Navy. London advices contain nothing of general importance. The *Times* of yesterday sharply criticises the language of the French war circular. It denies the truth of the idea that "war waged with the unanimous approval of the people must be right," and says, "the real author of the war is not he who declares it, but he who makes it necessary." The *Saturday Review* thinks the duty of the Press in these war times is difficult. Holland, particularly, the writer remarks, begs for silence in regard to the disposition of the Dutch troops. A number of shipwrecks are reported on the Prussian coast, owing to the removal of the beacons. The French Government still discourages the presence of newspaper correspondents in the army lines. An intrigue between France and Hesse is suspected. Leopold's plate and jewels have been brought to England for safe keeping. A very gloomy feeling pervades the London Stock Exchange.

Austria complains of war measures which interfere with traffic on the Lake of Constance. It is believed in Vienna that Russia and Austria will both remain neutral. The Austrian Reichsrath has been convened in extra session, in order to institute measures to preserve neutrality. Spain, it is said, will certainly be neutral. It is reported in Paris that dispatches have been received from Denmark contradicting the recent reports on the neutrality question. Couriers have been sent to Copenhagen to advise the Cabinet to take no action until the French fleet arrives.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The last of the prelates in attendance upon the Ecumenical Council are leaving Rome. It is said of them, "They came as shepherds, and leave as sheep—well shorn." A pamphlet was issued yesterday in Rome, ascribed to Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, with the title, *What has Passed the Council*. It is said to have created a sensation, and a formal complaint has been lodged against it....The trial of Jones, who, like Traupmann, in France, murdered a whole family at Uxbridge, England, was concluded on Friday night. He was found guilty, and sentenced to death....The workmen in the Lancashire manufactories will soon be put upon the short time system....The oat crop in Ireland is the heaviest ever known there....Benjamin Thorpe, the London philologist, died yesterday in that city, aged sixty-two years....Mr. E. D. Farnsworth, Grand Sire of the American Odd Fellows, arrived in Paris yesterday....The weather in Paris is extremely hot, and numerous deaths from sunstroke are reported.

GENERAL.

The Chinese Embassy now in Madrid, in reply to a dispatch sent to Paris, asking if they would be well received in view of the recent massacre in Pekin, received assurances from the French Government that a kind reception would be tendered them.

The reported destruction of the Simonds Manufacturing Company's Works, at Fitchburg, Mass., in the recent fire at that place, is denied.

The heat has ranged in St. Louis for the past week from 97° to 104°, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., and the deaths from sun-stroke are numerous.

In the injunction case against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, yesterday morning, restraining the Company from further issuing bonds under act of the Connecticut Legislature, on the statement that no defense would be made against a perpetual injunction, a hearing on the question of appointing a receiver was fixed for July 30.

Vincenz Bonniero has been arrested in Boston for complicity in the murder of Louis Galadine, on Sunday night, in Ferry-street in that city.

Pay-master Myers, of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, after he had paid off the laborers at "Devil's-Half-Acre," Delaware County, yesterday, was surrounded by a party of Irish laborers and robbed of $8,840. Several arrests have been made, and much excitement prevails in the vicinity.

A St. Louis dispatch says that Col. David H. Buell, United States Army, commandant of the Arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was assassinated on Friday night by some person unknown. Col. Buell was returning from a party at the residence of Gen. Sturgis when he was assailed.

Notice is renewed from Washington in relation to supplying artificial limbs to officers and soldiers wounded in the service of the United States, that upon application for limbs orders will be given by the Surgeon-General upon any manufacturer selected, who shall have filed bonds to furnish good and satisfactory limbs without extra charge to the soldier. Transportation to and from the place of fitting the limb will also be furnished.

Chief-Justice Pearson, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, yesterday, rendered a decision in the habeas corpus cases of the prisoners taken by Col. Kirk. The latter's excuse for not producing them was deemed satisfactory, as Kirk was acting in obedience to the orders of a superior officer, the Governor. The Judge held, however, that the writ is not suspended, and issued an order addressed to the Marshal of the Supreme Court, to be shown to the Governor, for the immediate production before the Court, of Adolphus G. Moore, the prisoner in question. Eighteen other writs were issued by the Chief-Justice for other prisoners, in Caswell. Conflicts between white and colored soldiers are reported at Raleigh. No injuries are reported.

Our Washington correspondent writes that M. Berthemy has received telegraphic dispatches from France approving of the steps already taken in relation to the family and the remains of the late French Minister to Washington, and that M. Treilihard, the present French Minister to Chili, will be accredited to Washington as M. Prevost Paradol's successor.

The Postmaster-General has declined the offer of the Cunard Steam-ship Company to carry the mails, as it would be unjust to the Williams and Guion Company, with whom a contract has been made for two years.

The Secretary of the Interior proposes, if the authority is conferred upon him, to take Indian boys of suitable age, apprentice them to farmers until they learn how to till the soil, and then return them to their tribes with implements and other things necessary for farming. In this manner he thinks the Indians can be civilized.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan made a rapid visit to Long Branch yesterday, had a protracted interview with the President, and at the close of it took the first train for Washington.

In Chicago, on Friday night, a large building on Carroll-street, used as a pork-packing establishment and for a residence, was destroyed by fire. A Mr. Kelley, living in the house, was burned to death. The loss by the fire is $20,000.

The President of the Red Stocking Base-ball Club published a card, yesterday, in the Cincinnati papers, in reply to articles recently published charging the Club with unfair playing, playing for bets, &c. He denies the charges, and concludes by saying that though the Red Stockings may be defeated, the Club will not be destroyed.

Lady Franklin arrived in Cincinnati from California yesterday, to confer with Capt. C. F. Hall in regard to his proposed Arctic expedition. She leaves for this City to-morrow.

German Unity.

There is often a great distinction to be made between a public course of action considered morally and considered historically. Thus, if one of the American States, before the first Confederacy was formed, had refused to join it, or the Union which arose from it, in order to build up a small independent slave State, the Confederacy might not have been justified morally in subjecting it; and yet the historical consequences of its independence might have been such that its conquest would have been a blessing to the world. The occupation of every wild continent by civilized nations, even if money be paid for the land taken, involves much hardship and injustice to the weaker races; yet civilization and the march of improvement are advanced thereby, and history, while condemning all specific injustice, still approves the result.

In regarding the steady advance through the last five years of "German Unity," this different aspect of historical events is to be always born in mind. As we have often stated, between the military self-will of Frederick William and the arbitrary power of von Bismarck on one side, and the Imperialism of Napoleon on the other, there is not much to choose. Both parties, in their original policies, have sought only the interest of personal government; both have not scrupled at any means for this purpose. Both, as they have stood after particular actions, would be condemned at the bar of impartial history. It is but four years since that the Liberals of Germany hated and distrusted Bismarck, as they now do Bonaparte. But with the success of Sadowa, a new and grand element made its appearance in Prussian policy. For centuries the great silent body of the German people had been dreaming and hoping and often struggling for its grand ideal—a German nationality, the unity of the scattered German populations.

More than forty millions of people spoke the same language, read the same books, and presented the same national characteristics. But, though the leading intellectual race of Europe, this vast community had no political power, and few free institutions, because they were divided into innumerable small principalities, dukedoms, kingdoms, and free cities, each governing itself, each jealous of the other, and each worn out with taxation and the support of petty Governments. In Germany, since Charles V., there has hardly been anything like a national character and dignity. As a separate Power, she has played the humblest part on the European theater. Moreover, the existence of so many petty Governments, with their armies and princes, destroyed the possibility of popular government, and the hope of the people ever being represented in legislative bodies. Thus the division of Germany was the policy of its princes and tyrants, and the object toward which all the diplomacy of jealous foreign Powers was continually turned. On the other hand, the "Unity of Germany" became the war-cry of its patriots and all its liberal spirits. Every political thinker saw that there was but one chance for a constitutional or free Germany, and that was, the absolute wiping away of the petty principalities and divisions from the map of the country, and the destruction of the little courts and dukedoms which consumed the means and divided the power of the people. The Democrat, the Republican, and the Constitutionalist alike demanded a united Germany as the first condition of political advance. The patriot, who only desired the greatness of his country, saw as clearly that the Fatherland must be united if it would ever be a Power in Europe.

When Bismarck, as a consequence of the victory of Sadowa, saw Prussia at the head of Continental Europe, he at once put himself at the van of this great popular movement by striking down the petty principalities of Germany, and absorbing them with the larger States into Prussia. Some of his particular actions and courses of policy in this absorption might not stand a strict moral investigation, yet the results have been most fortunate, and the people have approved them. Even the smaller States themselves are now often ready to praise the policy which then seemed so arbitrary. The Germany thus forcibly united has become every year increasingly liberal and free in its administration. The Parliament, at first hardly more like the English Parliament than was that of Henry VIII. like the present, has, like its British prototype, gained steadily in popular power over the personal will of the Sovereign. The control of the purse-strings is alone a vast check on monarchical self-will. Each year was bringing the united Germany more into the ranks of representative governments. The arbitrary Minister of the Hohenzollern had "builded better than he knew." Without intending it, he had erected a great constitutional power in Central Europe. A united Germany, too, is a pledge of peace. She must be, by the nature of the case, an industrial and non-aggressive power. She has no plans of personal aggrandizement to carry out; no new conquests of foreign territory to make.

A War Retrospect.

We present in another column a comprehensive summary of the European wars of the present century. As will be seen upon careful perusal, there is a distinct line of connection running through them all, various as have been their ostensible causes, and contradictory as may have appeared the combinations which they occasioned. The two main principles upon which the nations of the Old World have fought during the present century have been that of the balance of power, and that of the essential unity of peoples of similar race and language. The Napoleonic wars formed a brilliant illustration of the strength of republican principles, even when transformed into a mere passion for territorial acquisition and military glory. It was because France had been first revolutionary that she gave so willingly of her very life's blood to support the gigantic projects of that offspring of the revolution—Napoleon. The glory of France, and the glory of the people, had become one and the same thing, and so they made sacrifices in the common cause that had never been willingly conceded to the greatest of their Kings. The armed resistance to Napoleon, on the other hand, resulted from an instinct of self-preservation among the other nations of Europe, and the lessons of his career only deepened the conviction of European state-craft, that it was dangerous to allow any one Power to acquire, either by territory or alliances, a marked superiority over its neighbors.

The maxim was so deeply rooted that in 1854 it was still regarded as a first principle of foreign policy, and the war against Russia was avowedly undertaken to preserve the conventional "balance of power." The reasons alleged by the French Cabinet for taking up the quarrel of 1859, proceeded also upon the supposition that Austrian influence in Italy involved a substantial danger to the Second Empire, and that it is not sufficient merely to guard a frontier from actual aggression—it must also be protected from the probability of aggression being attempted. In this struggle, however, the principle of the nationalities comes for the first time in European politics to be a consideration of importance. Italian unity was the first chapter in a great cycle of half-completed struggles, of which the Schleswig-Holstein question was one episode, and the partial Confederation of all Germany, in 1866, was a further step. The balance of power still holds the place as a powerful incitement to war, and the treaties based upon this doctrine still exist to embroil all Europe, should occasion arise. But as an animating and coalescing influence, the bonds of race and language are today more powerful, and are likely in the future to be productive of more important results.

How to Go to the Country.

Some thousands of people are now anxiously asking themselves and each other where it is possible for them to go in the hope of securing a little rest and cool air. The various attractions of mountain and sea-side, remembered or imagined beauties of fashionable springs or sequestered hamlets, far from "the busy hum of men," rise up before the yearning fancy. So half the season sometimes passes in making up one's mind whether Newport or Long Branch, Niagara or the White Mountains, should be the Mecca of our Summer pilgrimage.

Where we go however, is, after all, of less importance than the spirit in which we go. It has been said of us, with considerable truth, that we make our recreation a matter of business. It might be asserted with equal justice that the reason we really enjoy ourselves so little, or derive so little practical benefit from enjoyments, is that we have never learned the art of putting aside anxieties even for a season. Care, swifter than the wind, sits behind us in our morning ride and holds the helm of our yacht. The broker, in his rural retreat, must have all his Wall-street tribulations telegraphed to him punctually night and morning; the lawyer carries with him to bucolic solitudes the harassments of his briefs; the merchant fancies that he is inhaling fresh draughts of life from the pure sea-breezes when his heart is in his counting-room. The delights and benefits of leisure are unrevealed to us; we only know it to scorn it as idleness.

The true way to go to the country is to leave the City and its affairs behind us—to forget them as utterly as if they were not. For Nature is a jealous mistress, and exacts a single-hearted devotion before she will lavish on us the affluence of her priceless gifts. For him alone who comes to her in this spirit, her breezes blow the balmiest; her sea-waves yield healing and refreshment; her mountains are the ministers of peace. An hour spent with Horace's idler under the shade of trees, beside some murmuring rivulet, in perfect contentment and quietness of soul, may do more for a man's physical and spiritual welfare than a month's wearing excitement in a fashionable watering-place.

A New Way with an Old Difficulty.

However threatening may have been the prospects of a general Indian war a short time ago, it is now possible to entertain a more hopeful view of the situation. There is evidently a want of confidence between various tribes, and the feeling of hostility toward the whites is far from unanimous. The Cheyennes and Sioux have failed to induce the Kiowas and Comanches to join them in an attack, and now resort to raids in Texas for the purpose of provoking the settlers in that State to retaliation, in the hope of rendering war inevitable. As these attempts are made by small marauding parties, the military force in the Territory can hardly fail to deal properly with them. Meanwhile, the policy of Gen. Grierson is to break up combinations, to interpose between friendly and hostile Indians, and to restrain our declared enemies from attempts to break the peace. It is a kind of military diplomacy which may prove very successful, and lead to friendship with tribes of Indians who only need encouragement and a reasonable amount of fair play.

As usual, however, white thieves and raiders in the Indian Territory and in Texas contribute materially to the difficulties with which our army officers have to deal. The peaceful tribes have already bitterly complained of the loss and injury inflicted on them by the passage of immense droves of cattle across their lands. But in addition to this grievance, bands of white men steal their cattle, and have no hesitation in taking life in cases where they meet with resistance. These acts are a constant source of irritation, and they must be taken into account in considering the offenses committed by the Indians themselves. If it can be shown that the example of lawlessness is constantly before the Indian, it ought not to be impossible to forgive some of his own misdeeds. And it becomes of great importance that when punishment is to be administered for murder and robbery, the guilty person shall be treated without reference to the color of his skin. Unfortunately, the license which the rougher class of settlers assume has been too little interfered with so far. It is to be hoped that the firm and moderate course of our officers will include a strict measure of retribution for the "civilized" occupants of new districts. The exhibition of even-handed justice cannot fail to impress the red man favorably toward his pale-faced brother.

While the military are thus doing what they can to prevent Indian combinations for war purposes, a new lease is given to the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners. There can be no doubt of the great value of this organization, nor of the importance of the results it may achieve. The Board was appointed for one year, in April, 1869, and even in the short time that has since elapsed, has taught the country much upon the Indian question which it was necessary for us to understand. Now that the Secretary is to be remunerated, and will be enabled to devote his whole time to the business of the Commission, we hope to see a more active discussion of the whole subject, and practical experiments made in some of the directions already pointed out. For example, it is alleged, and with great show of reason, that the Churches have not displayed that missionary interest in the aborigines of America which they do in the aborigines of, say, the Fiji Islands. The Board will no doubt be willing to co-operate with any self-sacrificing Christians who may be moved to atone for this neglect. With the army keeping down hostility, the Commission guarding the interests of the Indian beneficiaries, and the Churches working for their civilization and moral advancement, a merciful and fortunate solution of the Indian problem may be reasonably hoped for.

Boating and the Ballot.

The novel spectacle which lately made glad the Monongahela's waters, of a boat-race, rowed by young women, and won in the very respectable time of eighteen minutes and fifty-four seconds, over a mile and a half course, will doubtless give an impulse to the cultivation of athletic sports by women throughout the country. There were many circumstances attending the race which appeal strongly to the vanity of the sex. The spirit which leads ladies to court notoriety for their ball-toilets and their jewels, their beauty and their beaux, ought to inspire them with envy and emulation of these Pittsburg heroines. For many weeks previous to the struggle, that city had seemed to revolve about the fair contestants. Reporters had interviewed them as persistently as though they were State criminals or painted savages; their movements had been chronicled with as much fidelity and detail in the local papers as President Grant's, and the coming encounter was loudly heralded throughout the land. To the race itself, the Pittsburg journals have given an enthusiastic attention, and a brilliancy of description, which make the Oxford and Harvard match sink into comparative insignificance beside it. Of course the sex and beauty of the athletes lent them a charm, and to their chroniclers an inspiration, which would be lacking in the ruder struggles of men. And so their jaunty jackets and their scanty skirts, their elegance and composure, the beautifully-rounded shoulders of one, and the queenly grace of the other, are painted with a vividness of coloring that must make many other taper fingers itch to clasp the spruce, and cleave a way to equal glory.

As we have before taken occasion to remark, this is only another of many similar instances showing improvement in the physical education of women. The tendency is a good one, if it is not carried to excess. Most women would be the better, and their children after them, for an hour's row or an hour's ride in the morning. But whether they are to be improved mentally and morally, or even physically, by such exhibitions as this at Pittsburg, or the horse-race contested by young women not many months ago in Illinois, before a yelling multitude, remains to be seen. One effect, at least, we may safely count on, should these occurrences grow into a custom. They will go far to silence masculine opposition to what a recent English lecturer has called woman's demand for the privileges of both the sexes. When a female base-ball club has beaten the Red Stockings or the Atlantics, when some water-nymph, some Venus in a cedar shell, has out-rowed Walter Brown, or when a Vassar College crew, let us say, has vanquished Yale or Harvard, not by their smiles alone, but by their water-craft, it will begin to seem absurd for the conquered to claim over their victors a superiority based chiefly on muscle. No doubt it will take many boat-races and base-ball matches to harden feminine muscles to successful competition with the monopolists of the ballot-box. But of this the champions of female suffrage may be sure: that they will find more account in one such victory as we have suggested than in a dozen triumphs of the rostrum. The logic of reason only a few can comprehend, but the logic of force is irresistible.

Woman and Music.

The advocates of what is styled "female equality"—that is to say of the recognition of powers which either do not exist, or whose existence has never been demonstrated—generally insist that, while woman must defer to man as her superior, in matters depending upon mere brute strength, in the arts her equality with him must surely be conceded. Here, they urge, there is no question of muscular, but only of intellectual force. Refinement, keenness of perception, native originality, are in this the essentials to success, not brawn, endurance, or mere physical nerve. And yet it is a remarkable fact that in the very arts, the practice of which no jealousy or prejudice of man has interdicted to her, even in barbarous or semi-civilized countries, woman has exhibited no creative proficiency whatever. The art of music lies especially within this category. Women throughout Judea, Christendom, Islam, and even in the lands of Buddha and Brahma have always had unlimited access to all known musical instruments, and yet without any practical or permanent results. Poets innumerable, and in other tongues beside Byron's, have dwelt on the close relation imagined between music and the feminine soul, and like him, have seen and sung "the mind, the music breathing in her face," and yet, in the words of a late lecture before the Anthropological Society, delivered by Henry Chorley, for thirty years musical critic for the London *Athenæum*, "not a solitary female composer of originality or even of repute is known to the historical or critical observer." They have been great executants, but they have produced nothing. Facts, said another philosopher, who was by no means a musical critic, are stubborn things. It is well, occasionally, amid the oceans of sentiment which the discussion of the "Woman Question" causes to be poured forth, to mingle a few streams of authentic statistics, by way of assisting our progress to a right understanding of feminine powers and achievements.

The arraignment of Prussia which the French Minister of Foreign Affairs put into the form of a circular, is reiterated in pointed and more exciting words by Napoleon, in his proclamation to the people. There is no mincing of the matter in this document. Credit for a conciliatory spirit is claimed for France. Prussia, on the other hand, is charged with having repaid forbearance by encroachments,—with having "aroused distrust in all quarters," and with "necessitating exaggerated armaments." The Emperor announces that he goes to place himself at the head of the army, taking with him his son, who, "despite his tender years, knows the duties his name imposes upon him." An issue of facts is raised by Bismarck's denial of the French statement, imputing to him a confession of the impossibility of Prince Leopold's candidature. On that subject, the North German Chancellor declares, nothing was said, in any interview with the representative of France. On other points, there is nothing decisive, and little that is new.

OBITUARY.

Col. David H. Buel.

In a dispatch from St. Louis, dated last evening, it is stated that Col. D. H. Buel, commandant of the Arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, had been assassinated, on Friday night, while returning from a party at the house of Gen. Sturgis.

David Hillhouse Buel was a son of Rev. Dr. Samuel Buel, Professor of Divinity at the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Faribault, Minn., and a grandson of the late Judge David Buel, of Troy. He was born in Marshal, Mich., in 1839, and graduated at West Point, in the class of 1861. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, serving in the cavalry, and was soon afterward transferred to the ordnance branch of the service. As Chief of Ordnance on the staff of Gen. McPherson, he was with him up to the time he was killed in Georgia, and was taken prisoner at that time, when he was sent to Macon and subsequently exchanged. He was afterward with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea. Since the war, and until last September, he was commandant of the Arsenal at Augusta, Me., from which post he was transferred to the Arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was married, in 1862, to a daughter of Surgeon McDougal, United States Army, and his widow and two children survive him. As an officer, Col. Buel was distinguished for his bravery, ranking high in his class. During the war he sustained himself with great credit, and filled the highest positions with ability. As a man he was marked for his upright, dignified bearing, and was deservedly popular with his fellow-officers. His rank was a full Major in the Ordnance Corps, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Review of the Week.

The theatrical week in the Metropolis has been seasonably barren. A review of the past seven days may, therefore, be almost exactly expressed by a significant cipher. It would not, however, be quite fair to omit to say that Mr. Emmet continues to be successful in "Fritz" at Wallack's. The company at this theater and at the Grand Opera-house now comprise about the only players who have not followed their managers to Long Branch and other watering-places in search of health and spirits for the labors to come. The sole novelty of the week has been the production of the new ballet at the Twenty-third-street Opera-house. It offers a very agreeable entertainment to those who, in weather like this, shrink from the mental labor of following an intricate dramatic plot. On a simple thread of story involving the usual ill-treated lovers, the cruel father, the unwelcome suitor and the beneficent fairy, who eventually makes all things right and true love happy, are woven a number of beautiful and graceful dances, giving to this admirable troupe full opportunity for displaying their skill and training. Mme. Lanner's refined and poetical dancing is seen to advantage in the rôle of the fairy *Hirka*, and Mlle. Lind's brightness, grace and pantomimic talent enable her to make a charming heroine. Many of the steps and *poses* in this ballet, whose composition is creditable to Mme. Lanner's invention, are exceedingly difficult, but all executed with a neatness and precision which our stage has seldom seen equaled. The ballet is handsomely mounted, and the set for the fairy's grotto in the second act, with the scarf-dance of the nymphs, makes a brilliant spectacle. In the opening ballet of "The Nations," Mlles. Lupo, Albertina and Roze continue to merit applause by their execution of difficult *pas*, and M. Ajax to prove himself an accomplished comic dancer. We know of no performance in the City at present, which will afford more genuine entertainment, and all should see it if only to unlearn some false ideas that Mme. Lanner's predecessors have given us concerning the morality of the ballet. This Viennoise troupe shows that stage dancing may be made as refined as heretofore. For some time, and in this City at least, we have found it to be meretricious.

Domestic Notes.

Mme. Fanny Janauschek is sojourning at Islip, and preparing for the next theatrical campaign. Mme. Janauschek is declared to have greatly improved, both in professional skill and in personal beauty, of which theater-goers will soon be able to judge......The New-York *Star* eloquently seconds Mr. Winter's kindly efforts in behalf of a benefit for the veteran actor, George Holland....Miss Linda Dietz is studying her new calling with ardor among the beautiful hills of Milton, Ulster County....The Lydia Thompson Troupe opened at the California Theater, San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday evening, June 22, 1870, in the burlesque of "Sinbad the Sailor," to the largest audience ever collected in the theater, the receipts being $1,818 75....The first week's business of the Wetherbee Troupe of Blondes, at Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, resulted in $8,183 50, gold coin. Number of auditors during the week, 11,319....Mr. J. H. Cathcart and Miss Lizzie Price are to succeed the Blondes....Mme. Scheller and Frank Drew recently played at the Marysville Theater....Olive Logan is announced to lecture on *Girls* at Sacramento....A case involving several points of interest has just been tried in one of the San Francisco Courts. Harry Beckett, late a member of the Lydia Thompson Troupe, sued the manager of the troupe—Alex. Henderson—for $150, being amount of his last week's salary while playing with the troupe at Niblo's Garden, in May last. Evidence being furnished that Beckett had addressed the audience in a most improper manner, and also that he had invited a large number of personal friends to act as a *claque* for him, and interrupt the performance by calling him out, &c., on the occasion of his last appearance at Niblo,s, the complaint was at once dismissed, the Judge deciding that the commedian was bound to observe all the rules under which he was engaged, and by a violation of them, all claims for salary were at once forfeited....Mr. Harry Sanderson, the well-known pianist, has recovered from his recent severe illness....Rita Sangali, one of the best dancers that ever visited this country has returned to Europe....Mr. Florence returned from Europe in the *Scotia*, with a new play which he will bring out in the Fall....The Lydia Thompson Troupe open at the Boston Theater on the 12th of September....The Common Council of Atlanta, Ga., have recently passed a law prohibiting performances in which males or females assume the garb of the opposite sex....A new theater is being constructed in Rochester, N. Y....Marrion Taylor will appear at the Olympic early next month....Josephine Fiddes and Dominick Murray are in Montreal. Mr. Vining Bowers has assumed the management of the theater in that city....Miss Lucy Rushton is paying another visit to New-York....Miss Kate Field is paddling her own canoe among the classic islands and beaches of Newport.

Foreign Notes.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons has been playing *Pauline* in the "Lady of Lyons," at the Haymarket. For July 18 a new play called "Helen Douglas," was announced, in which a Miss J. Evelyn was to make her first appearance....Mr. Sothern is going on a six weeks' holiday trip through Devonshire and Cornwall, before commencing his provincial engagements. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan go to Wiesbaden....Mr. Boucicault will direct the Adelphi and Princess' Theaters on behalf of Mr. Webster....Mr. H. J. Byron will shortly visit America....The French papers assure us that since the composition of "Martha" M. Flotow has never written music more melodious, or more thoroughly "inspired," than will be found in "L'Ombre," his new opera....The famous Russian violinist, Kontski, and his daughter Wanda, the pianiste, have (says the *Musical Standard*) been playing before the Sultan, obtaining the honor of the Cross of the Medjédie for the father, and a sum of 10,000 francs for the lady....Preparations are commenced for holding the great triennial Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace in June next year, when the arrangements are to surpass even those of the past gigantic performances....Christine Nilsson receives, it is said, £150 a night at Drury-lane, the largest sum paid to any lady since the days of Jenny Lind. Adelina Patti receives £100 a night at Covent Garden; and Mongini, the tenor, eighty guineas. Mlle. Ilma de Murska is paid upon the same scale....It is said that Mr. W. C. Macready will publish a volume on Mr. Dickens, with whom the retired tragedian was intimate, and of whom the dead novelist was very fond....M. Nicolini has been tempted by the managers of the San Carlos, at Lisbon, to quit the Italian Opera-house in Paris, the terms for the tenor beign £3,200 for five months, and a benefit....Wagner's opera, the "Walkyrie," was produced on the 26th ult., at Munich, for the first time. The work forms the first section of the trilogy, the "Nibelungen." The representation was stormy, but the composer carried the majority of the audience with him....Mr. Charles Reade *will* write and adapt plays, in spite of his many failures in this line, and in spite of neglecting his novels, in which he is so uniformly successful. His last attempt is a fresh arrangement of the "Courier of Lyons," originally prepared by him for Charles Kean, at the Princess, and in which Mr. Herman Vezin now acts the dual hero....During the last six months the Comédie has given the large and almost unequalled number of eighty-two different pieces. A variety of novelties are still in preparation. "Une Fête sous Néron," by M. Louis Belmontet, is in rehearsal; the "Louis XI." of Casimer Delavigne will follow, with Lafontaine as the King, Laroche as the Dauphin, Delaunay as *Nemours*, Regnier as *Coictier*, Maubant as *François de Paule*, and Coquelin as *Marcel*. The two female characters, *Marie* and *Marthe*, will be supported respectively by Mme. Victoria Lafontaine and Mlle. Dinah-Felix. "Les Deux Reines," of M. Legouve; "Le Distrait," and "La Mère et la Fille" are also in contemplation....The subventions to the theaters in the new Budget amount to 1,600,000 francs....From Egypt we hear of the death, in his fiftieth year, of M. Themistocle Solera, author of the libretti of some works of Verdi....A comedy by M. Charles Monselet has been successfully given in Baden. Its title is "Les Femmes qui font des Scènes." A large proportion of the company at the Palais Royal, including Gil Perez, Brasseur, Hyacinthe, Lassouche, Mesdames Thierret, Baron, Raynold and Bloch are expected shortly to arrive in Baden....M. Bellevaut, formerly director of the Gymnase Theater at Marseilles, has undertaken the management of the theater in Cairo....A rumor is current in Paris that Mr. Strange has taken the Châtelet, for the purpose of converting it into a large establishment like the Alhambra....An idea is now being ventilated which is worthy of all consideration. It is proposed that the plan adopted throughout Italy of giving afternoon performances in open-air theaters shall be tried in Paris. The scheme is tempting indeed. What reader of Charles Dickens can have forgotten that vivid sketch drawn in *Pictures of Italy* of the audience in an *al-fresco* amphitheater as seen from the novelist's house in Genoa? Was not something of the kind tried in the Pré Catalan about ten years ago? If we are to have a succession of hot Summers, the idea is worth entertaining, even for London, where we choose the dog-days for our choicest in-door entertainments. Our legislators may insist on sending us into theaters in July, but they cannot prevent our making them cool....A private letter from Italy, dated Florence, June 25, thus speaks of our countrywoman, Mrs. Charles A. Barry: "But I must tell you about Mrs. Barry. She is setting the Italians crazy with her beautiful voice. Vannuciani (the teacher) pronounces her a great master of music, and I doubt if there is much for her to learn. Yesterday she made her début in the Philharmonic Hall in this city, in Rossini's 'Messe Solennelle,' and carried the day. You know the Italians are very demonstrative, and if they like you will show it to the utmost; and if you are disliked, they always hiss. But there was no end to the bravas, 'ah's!' and general applause, and it ended in their giving her the most gorgeous bouquet I ever saw. It measured two yards in circumference, with the initials 'C. A. B.' on it, and each of these letters was six inches in length, formed of white pinks on a scarlet center of the same flowers, surrounded with a border of Cape jessamines as large as our roses, and as strongly and as delicately perfumed as tuberoses. The Italians speak of her affectionately as 'Il Americana Contralto.' Not many Boston musicians can say that they have sung in the presence of royalty, and have a prince and his wife so perfectly delighted with one as they were with her. The Prince and Princess are going to call on her some day at 2 o'clock, which is looked upon as a great honor."

"MIGNON" IN LONDON.

Ambroise Thomas' "Mignon" was brought out in London on July 5, under the immediate superintendence of the composer. The *Morning Post* speaks of it as follows:

"The performance last night of the opera of 'Mignon' composed by Ambrose Thomas, was the most brilliant event of the season, and as great a success as is possible to desire. The part of *Mignon* is one that displays in an extraordinary and unexpected degree, not only all the known qualities of Mlle. Nilsson as an actress and a singer, but serves to develop a power hitherto only imagined, but now completely realized, of expressing in an intensified degree all the higher and unusual characteristics of a tragic genius of rare rank. In nearly every part in which she has appeared this season some individual qualities have been discovered and displayed by her, so that each performance has been to a certain extent an improvement upon a previous one, and has placed Mlle. Nilsson, as an artist, upon the most elevated position it is possible for her to occupy, and she has strengthened that position by her thorough originality. In many of the characters played by her, her wonderful voice and style alone affect her hearers; but in 'Mignon' the voice, singing, acting, appearance and depth of pathos reach straight to the hearts of all. The greatest homage was paid to her last night by the audience, not always by applause, but in many instances by a silence that was almost breathless. She was recalled, with the other artists associated with her, at the end of each act, and at the conclusion she appeared twice; the second time almost dragging the composer upon the stage to share the plaudits with her, which honor he seemed to take unwillingly, as though he owed the successful reception of his work to the genius of the prima donna, and was unwilling to lessen the obligation he owed her. But, great as Mlle. Nilsson's success was, there were other artists whose exertions were as proportionately successful. Mme. Volpini, as *Filiana*, a confirmed coquette, acted and sang most splendidly; and Mme. Trebelli Bettini, as *Frederico*, made a small part as completely interesting as possible. In the ballet, or rather several ballets, which form no unimportant portion of the opera, Mlle. Fioretti danced in a manner which gave great liveliness to the scene; and as *Giarno*, the chief of the strolling performers, Signor Raguer deserves a word of commendation for his effective acting and singing in a difficult part. Signor Gassier's *Laertes* was an excellent performance; his appearance in the costume of an ancient Greek was the summit of burlesque dressing. The singing of Signor Bettini was very pleasing, and much more free and acceptable than his acting, which was stiff and unmeaning. The character which, next to that of *Mignon*, was most perfectly studied, and satisfactorily rendered, was M. Faure's *Lothario*. Graceful and picturesque in his attitudes, effective and expressive in facial expression, the part was, like nearly everything that M. Faure undertakes, finished, correct and artistic. The chorus was very good, and the band, directed by Signor Arditi, performed their portion of the work in the most perfect style. The opera has been well put on the stage, and with some attention to correctness of costume. It may be, however, open to doubt whether the zebra-pattern parasols were as generally known in the last century, in which time the action is supposed to take place, as their liberal use in the opera would lead the audience to suppose. The scenic effects are, in general, excellent, and the whole opera is placed upon the stage in a creditable manner. In the scoring of the music, M. Thomas repeats many of the effects already familiar in his "Hamlet," but as a rule, the instrumentation is excellent and clever. There are many lively and taking melodies in the work, which will make it a perfect treasure to the 'arrangers' of waltzes, galops and other dance tunes. The concerted music is exceedingly weak, but many of the songs are beautifully constructed. M. Thomas is as fashionably original as most modern composers, and has succeeded in producing an opera which will always be pleasing when performed as it was last night. The story or plot has been considerably varied from Goethe's Wilhelm Meister's apprenticeship, one character being mixed with another in a most wonderful order, or disorder. It is enough to say that whether the idea be taken as Goethe's or as the free translation of Messrs. Carre and Barbier, it makes a plot of unusual power and interest, and has inspired M. Thomas to write music in the execution of which last night a combination of genius was displayed which makes the first performance of 'Mignon' a most unusual event to chronicle."

The *Athenæum* critic, *per contra*, speaks of this performance of "Mignon" in the terms that ensue:

"Even with the numerous 'cuts' in the French book, involving almost the total extinction of the part of *Laerte*, the Drury Lane adaptation lasted on the opening night (Tuesday) nearly four hours. The thinning of the house began at the third act, and before the fourth act was half over the empty stalls and boxes indicated sufficiently how dull and weary the performance had been—despite the finished acting and singing of Mlle. Nilsson and M. Faure and the brilliant vocalization of Mme. Volpini. Out of the seventeen numbers of the score the only one encored was the overture, certainly the least entitled to the distinction. It has no defined subject, except a polacca of the commonest kind, which can be called a theme. The overture opens with a conversational set of phrases for the wood band, gliding into some harp exercises and a *motif* for the horn, which are succeeded by a Torch March by no means brilliant, but sufficiently noisy, and constructed in a manner to leave no difficulty for the writers of dance music to convert the overture into quadrilles, polkas and waltzes. Passing over the introduction, which includes the conventional beer-drinking chorus—heavy enough assuredly—and a Bohemian ballet and chorus, a few bars of melody introduce the demented minstrel *Lotario*, who foreshadows the existence of a lost daughter. The vocal variations of *Filina* accompanying the revelers indicate the frivolity of the coquette. A sestet of the Verdi type—very pronounced—after the rescue of *Mignon* by *Guglielmo* from *Giarno's* brutality, enabled Mme. Volpini to display her high notes. Next comes a neat terzetto, with more roulades from *Filina*. This number is followed with perhaps the best bit of writing in the opera, the recitative and romance in which *Mignon* tells *Guglielmo* her antecedents so far as memory will serve. A love chaunt from the persecuted maiden, declaimed on one note, with the orchestral undercurrent, is really a conception which touches sensibly. The duettino between *Mignon* and *Lotario* has some happy accompaniments, the harp and violoncello predominating. The finale of the first act, after Meyerbeer—a long way indeed—may be passed over in silence. In the second act, divided into two sections at Drury Lane, there is an air for Mme. Trebelli-Bettini, interpolated, doubtless, to induce the clever contralto to play *Frederico*. The *rondo-gavotte* will not compensate her for accepting such an insignificant part. As Signor Bettini (*Guglielmo*) had a tenor air excised in the first act, a similar favor was extended to Signor Gassier by the omission of a 'Madrigale,' thus reducing *Laerte* to a walking gentleman. As if *Filina* had not enough roulades in the overture-polacca, an air has been added for her of no moment whatsoever, except to provoke Mme. Volpini to sing sharp in some musical passages. The composer has missed a good opportunity for an effective trio in the scene where the coquette is inveigling *Guglielmo*, and *Mignon*, affecting to sleep, cannot conceal her jealousy. The so-called 'Stiriana,' evidently suggested by Donizetti's 'Betly' cavatina, was very cleverly acted and sung by Mlle. Nilsson. There is very unmeaning music in the numbers, which are a repetition of *Mignon's* troubles and the *Minstrel's* raving, but, driveling as the soprano and bass are made to be, their combined wrongs and rage reach an astounding climax, for when *Mignon* wishes that the theater may be burnt down in which her rival is playing *Titania*, *Lotario* calls out 'Fire! fire! fire!' and then indulges in an act of incendiarism, enabling *Guglielmo* to rescue *Mignon* from the flames after she had gone into the theater to fetch a bouquet for *Filina*. The composer is scarcely to be blamed that he could not write descriptive music for such fiery incidents. If the last act were considerably pruned, and the discovery of the lost child was not proved by such a mass of evidence, the acting and singing of NILSSON and FAURE would suffice to render the situation interesting. But the music is very ponderous; the instrumentation overloads the voices; there are no soul-stirring themes to touch the heart. The 'Prayer of Mignon' may have been dictated by *Zerlina's* hymn in 'Fra Diavolo' before she retires to rest. And this is one peculiarity about the music of M. THOMAS—that he has no individuality—there is no spontaneity in his melodious imagery—it is forced and broken, and does not dwell on the ear. A Verdi outbreak of the three voices of NILSSON, BETTINI and FAURE constitutes the *finale*.

"Amateurs who heard Mlle. NILSSON at Baden-Baden, where she sang *Mignon* in French, are of opinion that her present reading is too subdued—it is too dreamy, too undertoned, and the reading requires relief. There is truth in the criticism, but it is a charming creation, not the less replete with delicate points and fascinating *finesse*. That 'Mignon' could be presented in a stronger light is certain."

ENGLISH NEWS AND GOSSIP.

A Reception by Mr. Motley on the Fourth—The Late Lord Clarendon—What Caused His Death—The Bible Revision—A Religious Scandal—The Orange-Green Movement—Captain Eyre's Trials—A Cure for Seasickness—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 9, 1870.

On the glorious Fourth, Mr. MOTLEY, the American Minister, gave a reception—perhaps the best form of celebration—at which all the Americans in London who still believe in the Declaration of Independence met to congratulate their representative and each other. There was a little awkwardness occasioned by the rumors that Mr. MOTLEY is to be recalled. He is not vigorous enough—Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON was too vigorous. Next time the golden mean may be hit upon. But if Mr. MOTLEY is too mild and moderate on the *Alabama* question, aided by the amiable ladies of his family, his reception of his countrymen on the day we celebrate left nothing to be desired.

THE LATE LORD CLARENDON.

The death of Lord CLARENDON was telegraphed to you, but did they say what killed him? It was the Greek brigands. While the fate of the prisoners was pending he could neither eat nor sleep. Night and day he was sending and receiving messages, urging Mr. ERSKINE to do everything in his power to save them; and when the news of their death came, he was prostrated by the blow, and never recovered. The *Times* hastily declared that if a party of Irish Fenians had taken some prisoners, and demanded amnesty and money, the Government could not hear to it for a moment. But the feeling is almost universal here that the Greek Government behaved infamously in refusing to save, at any cost, and by any means, the lives of the captives in Greece. In Spain, they managed better. The ransom was paid, the prisoners released; then the brigands were pursued and killed, and a portion of the ransom recovered. Sharp practice, which may yet be avenged.

THE BOLTON MASQUERADERS.

Governments are sometimes compelled to act upon the rule of expediency, and choose the lesser evil. The English Government has avoided the scandal of the trial set down for the 11th inst., by abandoning the charge of felony, admitting the prisoners to reduced bail, postponing the trial, and removing the case into another court. The reputation of too many noble houses was at stake; a ducal family was involved; money and influence were not wanting, and a terrible scandal was to be avoided if possible. The whole matter will now be treated as a petty misdemeanor, a mere lark of youthful folly, and will, perhaps, never be heard of again. But why could not the Government have acted more promptly in the matter, and saved the country from the disgrace of the proceedings before the Police Magistrates and the Grand Jury? If there was no ground, what is to be thought of the Bow-street Magistrates, Crown Prosecutor, and the indictment? What an infamy to make such charges, imprison men for months upon them, and then abandon them—confess that the whole hideous affair was a blunder. Such a blunder does seem worse than a crime. And the prisoners and public have no remedy.

A RELIGIOUS SCANDAL.

A great religious scandal has grown out of the Bible revision. All High Churchmen, and especially all Ritualists, have been horrified at the fact that the Dean of Westminster invited the members of the Revision Committee, who are not members of the Church of England—Presbyterians, Baptists and Unitarians—to receive holy communion in Westminster Abbey. The *Church Times* is terribly outraged at this Broad Church proceeding. It heads its leader, "The Sacrilege at Westminster Abbey," and says:

"The invitation of the Dean of Westminster to the heretics and schismatics, who have been, unhappily, included among the Biblical Revisionists, to participate in the holy sacrament of the altar, is the deepest insult that has ever been offered to the Church of England."

In this act of "blasphemy," it says:

"A dignitary of the Church, one who has been appointed by the State, the custodian of one of her most ancient shrines, and who is by virtue of his sacred orders the guardian of her spiritual treasure-house, has, with his eyes open, and without the faintest shadow of excuse, violated her rubrics and her canons, transgressed what has ever been the rule and order of the Catholic Church, and in the words of Holy Scripture cast her pearls before swine, and given that which is most holy to the dogs"—that is, the Presbyterians, Baptists and Unitarians aforesaid. There really were, it seems, at this Communion, "Bishops of the Established Church, and with them, intermingled without distinction, were ministers of the Established and of the Free Church of Scotland, and of almost every Nonconformist Church in England—Independent, Baptist, Wesleyan, Unitarian."

The *Times* looked upon this "sacrilege," which is forbidden in the twenty-seventh canon—"Schismatics not to be admitted to the communion"—as "a pleasing augury for a better feeling between the contending factions of Church and State." And even the High Church *Guardian* speaks of the scene in a rather unchristian way as "a happy augury." It is a strange affair altogether—strange that Bishops should be in communion with Presbyterians and Baptists, and scarcely less strange that Presbyterians and Baptists should be in communion with Bishops. And how can churchmen of the *Church Times* type remain in communion with such Bishops?

The matter has been taken up in Convocation on a memorial from the English Church Union, and the Bishops declared that they had no call to know that Baptists and Socinians were kneeling with them reverently around the tomb of EDWARD VI., and that it did not concern them to ask pharisaically who might be kneeling beside them. If Unitarians choose to recite the Nicene Creed and the *Gloria Patri*, and then kneel at that sacred tomb and receive Holy Communion from the hands of the Dean of Westminster, that is their affair. There is, however, a rule that every communicant must be confirmed, or willing to be confirmed. The Bishops did not see their way out of the difficulty, but it will be some time before they hear the last of it.

THE CHURCH OF CHUNDER SEN.

But we are to have a new Church, or denomination, in England—the Church of CHUNDER SEN. The reception accorded to that eloquent Hindoo has encouraged a number of Englishmen to unite in forming a Theistic society, in the hope that England may be converted to the principles he advocates—simple Deism as to faith, and simple Christianity as to practice. The clergy of Liverpool are hard at loggerheads about the Hindoo, who, at the latest accounts, has broken down, in spite of his temperance and vegetarianism. The most distinguished Baptist minister in Liverpool, Rev. STOWELL BROWN, invited CHUNDER SEN to preach in his pulpit, as Rev. Mr. BURNS invited Dr. NEWTON to heal the sick of his meeting-house. The others, not sorry, perhaps, to have such an excuse, denounced Mr. BROWN from their pulpits, and the war rages from Sunday to Sunday in their respective congregations.

CIGARS-ELLING ON SUNDAY.

The tendency is to a pretty broad liberality. A few days ago an agent of the Anti-Sunday Trading Society brought a Jew tobacconist before a Magistrate for selling cigars on Sunday. Why this one was prosecuted I do not see, since there must be three or four thousand such shops open in London every Sunday; but Mr. MANSFIELD'S judgment on the case was not encouraging to the Society. He declared that the act was a stupid one, which should have long since been repealed. It was perfectly "monstrous and infamous," he said, that Jews, who were under no obligation of conscience to respect the English Sabbath, should be "persecuted" as they were in this matter of Sunday trading. The law, too, was a disgrace to the Legislature, insomuch that it drove working men into public houses for articles which could be got elsewhere, and when once a public house was entered drunkenness was in many cases the result. Mr. MANSFIELD'S concluding remarks were more general, but quite as strong: "He saw no reason why Roman Catholics and Jews should be persecuted specially, or why public houses and refreshment houses should be open while tobacconists were closed; or why people should be deprived of their Sunday newspaper." The defendant was let off with the nominal penalty of a penny, and no costs.

AFTER-DINNER SPEECH-MAKING.

The Bishop of Winchester, late Oxford, is noted as the most humorous of after-dinner speech-makers. No man can evoke more cheers and laughter, or do it at a less expense. The moment he rises the laughs are ready, and whatever he says is presumed to be irresistibly comic. At the Keble College dinner, the other day, after "laughter" and "renewed laughter," he went on:

"Now, my Lord, after that pleasant dream of yours, of the full carrying-out of the rights of women, I am quite sure you at least will admit that there is one woman's right which they may every one of them do well at this moment thoroughly to exercise. It is the man's right, by his strong arm, to be the bread-winner; it is the woman's right, by that gentle power and universal influence which belong to her, to spend the money. [Laughter and cheers.] Then I wish for no delay, dear ladies. [Continued laughter.] Do not wait till you have all your rights. Use diligently today the right that you possess. Insist upon it that father, son, husband and lover come to the rescue, and spend the money which it is theirs to win and which is yours to dispose of." [Renewed laughter and cheers.]

If the speech seems tame or commonplace, just imagine that you hear it coming from the mouth of a Bishop, and you will be forced to laugh in spite of yourself.

THE DEFEAT OF JACOB BRIGHT.

The defeat of Mr. JACOB BRIGHT by Mr. GLADSTONE, with the aid of Tory votes, is exciting considerable comment. The Government, but for the Tories, would have been beaten by eleven votes. Mr. GLADSTONE, therefore, owes his position to his political opponents. This is aggravating, if not unconstitutional. And the Education bill in its present form is owing to Roman Catholic and Conservative votes. There are also loud protests against the general course of business in Parliament. The night-work tells on the members; the vast amount of petty, multifarious business wearies and disgusts them. At any moment a debate hours long may spring up on some insignificant local matter. The only remedy is the costly one of a count-out. That will stop a prosy speaker or cut short a boring debate, but then the night is lost. Some new machinery must be invented or the legislation of the country cannot be got on with. If London had a Government to attend to its affairs, much work would be saved. But Parliament hesitates about intrusting the interests of the metropolis, with its three millions of people, to a lot of vestrymen or job-hunters. So Parliament is in confusion and London without a Government.

THE ORANGE-GREEN MOVEMENT.

Of the Orange-Green movement in Ireland—the union of disaffected Orangemen and Nationalists for an Irish Parliament, and perhaps Irish independence—the *Times* says:

"Every nation has been warned, even within a year or two, to set its house in order, to remove all causes of discontent, and to present a united front to the world without. We have heard the call, and we have listened to it. We have given up some positions and supremacies which divided our strength while they only flattered our pride. Year by year we have recognized the necessity of resting the bond of imperial union on community of interest and unanimity of sentiment. That work is complete, except at home. Within these isles the work remains to be done. When the whole race of Ireland feel that through their representatives in the British Parliament they are as thoroughly considered and as well governed as they would be by a Parliament of their own, then we shall feel as easy in that quarter as we are about the loyalty of our Canadian or Australian fellow-subjects."

The last remark may need explanation. England feels easy about Canadian and Australian loyalty, because she cares very little whether Canada and Australia are loyal or not. The independence of either would be with many matter of rejoicing. But there is no such feeling about Ireland. When England can say to Ireland, as to Canada, Make your own laws, regulate your own affairs, stay or go as suits you best, she will "feel easy" about Ireland also.

CAPTAIN EYRE.

The affair of the *Bombay* and *Oneida* has been discussed in the House of Commons, and the testimony of English naval officers, to the proper conduct of Capt. EYRE, was very strong. The appeal, however, failed, and as the correspondent of the Birmingham *Post* thinks, for a queer reason. As it is a matter of some interest in America, I copy the paragraph from his letter:

"The case of Capt. EYRE, of the *Bombay*, has been brought before the House. He was himself in the House during the debate. The general impression seemed to be that he had been hardly treated. It is all very well for us, who sit at home at ease, to pass judgment upon a man suddenly confronted with a great and sudden peril in the midst of the ocean; more particularly when we reflect that he was under direct orders 'to push on at all risks,' and, above everything, to save time. His cause was ably pleaded by Mr. HANBURY-TRACY, who has himself been a sailor. Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE, however, with his usual infelicity, chose to interfere on his behalf, and the necessary consequence was an instantaneous revulsion against him. There can be no surer way of ruining a friend or damaging an enemy, than by allowing this blundering, obstinate baronet to speak for him. If the *Oneida* had not been a Yankee man-of-war, quoth Sir JAMES, nothing would have been heard about the affair, and when Mr. GLADSTONE pointed out the objectionable character of the phrase, and how very undesirable it was that anything like party spirit should be imported into a conversation on a subject which had nothing to do with party, Sir JAMES floundered about and made matters worse. Members, when they saw how he got into a passion about Capt. EYRE, were very much deterred from taking his part, knowing that it is a very safe rule always to oppose what Sir JAMES supports, and *vice versa*. His poor client must have wished him at the bottom of the sea."

It may be hard that Capt. EYRE should be punished for acting upon impressions which seem to have been universal on the *Bombay*, and as English Admirals say they would have acted in his place; but it is impossible for the Government to go back of what has been done in the matter. Had the *Oneida* been an English steamer, it may be true that he would not have been censured. No one in the debate pretended that he was to blame for the collision; and if he stopped and watched in the direction of the *Oneida* for ten minutes, without hail or signal, it is very likely that most officers would have jumped to the hasty conclusion that there had been no harm done. But there should be some stringent rule in such cases; and Government vessels, also, should be built in compartments, and be well provided with boats. For the loss of life on the *Oneida* Capt. EYRE is not alone responsible.

A CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS.

Mr. BESSEMER has patented a series of inventions for securing passengers against sea-sickness by making their berths, or perhaps whole cabins independent of the rolling and pitching of the vessels; and experiments are to be made on a large and expensive scale to test them. I hope for the best; but I doubt them. The worst motion on a ship is the up and down one, and I cannot see how that is to be avoided. A berth or a cabin may be suspended like a ship's compass so as to keep its horizontal position, but if the whole vessel rises and falls like the channel steamers, no contrivance will prevent the sinking sensation it gives, or the rising one that follows. Mr. BESSEMER is a clever man, and if he can mechanically overcome the danger of sea-sickness, an anthem, fire-works and the great fountains at the Crystal Palace, would be but a trifling acknowledgment of his services to the thousands who are dying to see Paris.

THE SEASON.

Five or six of the theaters are closed, and it is as warm as your dog-days. Some rain has fallen, and roots may grow, but the hay crop seems almost wholly lost. The succession of dry seasons makes farmers speculate about irrigation. Around all great towns the sewage could be turned upon the land in dry seasons with great advantage, and, with sufficient drainage, in wet, also. But everywhere water could be stored, raised by wind power or steam, and turned upon the land when needed. I believe that it would pay every year to drench the fields with these artificial showers. Drouth, it is said, never breeds dearth in England. It seems to insure a good wheat harvest, and it would be well in dry seasons that more wheat were sown. Nine-tenths of the wheat grown in the United Kingdom is grown in England—only one-tenth in Scotland, Ireland and Wales; but, out of an available acreage of 45,000,000, there are only 3,700,000 acres of wheat. So you see that, even here, there is room for agricultural improvement. There are 60,000 acres of Crown lands in one lot, which bring an income of only sixpence an acre.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT WORK.

You will be glad to hear that the Prince of WALES has been working very hard this season, to recover his popularity, which seems to have somehow escaped from him. He has been everywhere, presiding at charity dinners, laying corner-stones, inaugurating schools, visiting bazaars, ubiquitous and indefatigable. He has been to pigeon-shooting matches, it is true, but has set an admirable example even there, by doing no mischief. As no one could suppose such a handsome and affable Prince to be a bad shot, when he fired again and again without touching a bird, he must have done it on purpose. The beautiful Princess, it is said, is delighted to see her husband so usefully engaged. Well she may be, for nothing in England, it is said, since the calamities that attended her marriage, has so shocked her as the hisses which greeted the Prince at a theater during the Mordaunt divorce trial, and which were repeated on Commemoration Day at Oxford. Since she turned pale at those hisses, she has scarcely been seen at a theater, shrinking into the most obscure part of the royal box.

M. LESSEPS.

The newest lion—the nation's honored guest during the week—has been M. LESSEPS. At a dinner given him by the Duke of SUTHERLAND his health was proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE, and he has had a grand festival and illuminations at the Crystal Palace, which has for a long time performed the royal function of entertaining the nation's guests, to its own considerable profit. Here is another of those hints I am so fond of gathering for the benefit of my practical and progressive countrymen. New-York, I learn, is to have a Crystal Palace; and a source of immense revenue to the company, and a great saving to the City would be its taking upon itself the welcome of all distinguished personages, American, European, Asiatic, and African. Music and fire-works are not so expensive as dinners and processions. Great crowds would assemble to cheer the celebrated man or woman, and pay for the privilege. If the stream of distinguished visitors and national guests should ever run dry, of which there can be but little danger, an enterprising company could always send invitations to great men and women in both hemispheres, and could well afford to pay them something for coming. The entertainment of M. LESSEPS was a great success, and the English seem anxious to make up for their opposition to and disbelief in the Suez Canal, by their present enthusiasm for the engineer, by whose science and perseverance it has been accomplished. France and Egypt united the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, but England will for many years send through the canal more tonnage than all other countries. Englishmen sturdily refused to furnish the capital, but they will pay a large part of the revenue.

MONADNOCK.

GETTYSBURG SPRINGS.

A Cool Spot—Away from the Torrid Heat of Summer—The Beauty of the Place—Pleasures of the Visitors—Hops, Fishing, Flirting and Sight-Seeing.

From a Special Correspondent.

GETTYSBURG, Monday, July 18, 1870.

The intense heat which has limited the pleasures of the sojourners at very many of our Summer resorts has not extended to these Springs. The temperature here has at all times been endurable, and most of the time enjoyable. While the people at Saratoga, Long Branch, Newport and Cape May have been languidly worrying through the "heated term," the visitors at the Gettysburg Springs have been enjoying themselves in a rational manner. They have not only indulged in hops, gossips, flirtations, mint juleps, sherry coblers and Katalasine water, but in out-door exercise and amusements. Prominent among these has been that of sight-seeing, and the place visited first of all others, and almost immediately after arrival by every one, is the Gettysburg battle-field. But sight-seeing is not the only amusement of the sojourner at these Springs. There are many spots here of the greatest natural attraction and interest. The Round Tops and Devils Den, disrobed of their historic associations, would be placed in this category, as also Spangler's Spring, a granite region of bowlders, green swards, and dense forest shades, and the South Mountain. All these are fashionable picnicking resorts.

FISHING GROUNDS.

But the Gettysburg Springs deserve to bear away the palm among inland watering-places for its fishing grounds. The angler, content with small game, need not go a hundred yards from the Springs Hotel to provide himself with a most delicious fry from the historic Willoughby Run. Then, about a mile distant, are fishing grounds which a WALTON might envy. They comprise the two banks of the equally classic Marsh Creek, extending from Black-horse Tavern to Brean's Mill. These banks are shelving and precipitous, and are covered, for a considerable distance on either side of the stream, with a wild and luxuriant vegetation. Here huge forest trees, underbrush and creeping vines seem to contend with each other for the mastery of the soil. The running waters, dammed up at a short distance below, fill the channel in the dryest season. In this basin of water are to be found the mullet, the perch, the fall-fish, the sun-fish, the cat-fish, and other varieties of the finny tribe too numerous to mention, as also eels of large size. In the wake of these moves their natural enemy, the cuttle-fish of fresh waters and the snapping-turtle. Though the latter is itself a fisher, it not unfrequently falls a victim to the bipeds who pursue the same occupation. And the best sport we have had has been in capturing some of these creatures. The snapping-turtle is a fighting animal, and is not only the master of the stream, but is invincible to any animal on shore excepting man and the larger members of the cat tribe, such as the lynx and cougar. It will whip a dog or a wolf in a fair fight. He is a decidedly interesting fellow to hunt, and makes delicious soup after he is found. On either bank of this creek, within the limits referred to, the angler may select positions for a day's sport, which will suit any taste or fancy, however capricious or fastidious, where he will ever be screened from the sun's rays by the foliage of interlocking boughs of trees and shrubs. He may stow himself away beneath the beetling crag, or perch himself on its top, from whence to fling his line into the waters below. He may find the mouth of some romantic dell, the bottom of which serves as a channel for a rivulet issuing from a neighboring spring, and the sweet murmurs of which will beguile him in his anxious watchings for a nibble at his bait—cruel sport for this peaceful, and ought to be, innocent solitude.

TROUT STREAMS.

In the South Mountain and along its base flow spring-water streams, in which the speckled trout desport in great abundance and of excellent quality. They may be reached by an hour's drive in a carriage or omnibus, and are said to well repay the labor and expense of the expedition. Several distinguished persons are here and are to come. In a few days Chief-Justice CHASE is expected. Some of the guests are valetudinarians, who come here for treatment with the water of the Katalasine Spring, many of whom bear testimony of its efficacy.

Indignity to the Colored United States Senator—Mr. Revels Ejected from a Street Car.

From the Louisville (Ky.,) Commercial, July 21.

We were informed yesterday that Senator REVELS was ejected from the cars at the corner of Market and Thirteenth streets, on account of his color. The report gave occasion for much humorous comment on the part of Democrats, who were delighted that an indignity had been offered to a colored man holding office under the Government. If this report is true, we sincerely hope that Senator REVELS will prosecute the Henderson-Delvecchio Road to the extent of the law. The Market-street Road, that has been of such little pecuniary benefit to its stockholders and of such great pecuniary benefit to the two worthy gentlemen who hold its business in their hands, will be able to spend a little of their hard earnings in defending their very stupid course. The skillful manager that expressed his intention never to permit a "nigger" to ride on "his road" until forced to do so by "Yankee bayonets," we hope will have an opportunity of contesting the right of Senator REVELS, or any other colored man, to ride in their very dirty, neglected cars. The true Democracy want no better treat than to know that a personal indignity has been offered to a colored man holding an office under the United States Government.

LONG BRANCH.

A Few Remarks About the Scenery—The Hotels and Their Patrons—How Time is Used and Wasted—The President's Retreat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, July 23, 1870.

Thousands are flocking to this place, and will, no matter what may be said about it. Its proximity to New-York, and the ease with which it may be reached, are the foremost causes of its popularity. Any place, even if a hundred fold worse in every way than this, would be sure of an abundance of patrons if it could be reached in two hours by a sail down that magnificent bay and a pleasant ride on a dustless railroad along the edge of old ocean. So inevitably does effect follow cause that notwithstanding the extensive accommodations here for the reception of guests, they are often during the season greatly overtasked, and the average pressure is almost as much as they can bear. There are more than a dozen hotels, large and small, standing almost elbow to elbow, along the beach, from the Metropolitan on the north to the misnamed West End on the south, and their united capacity will feed and bed not far from five thousand people. In exterior appearance, except as to size, they are very much alike, being all dingy frames, long and narrow, two stories high on the wings and three in the center with wide piazzas along the entire front. In their management these hostelries are generally good enough and are especially so in the cuisine. Chief among them, because of its great size and general excellence, is the Continental, kept by Mr. W. D. BORROWS, of the Everett House, with WILLIAM WILKINSON, formerly of the St. Nicholas, and a renowned caterer as general manager. The house is the resort, not only of great numbers of New-York, but of the bulk of Westerners frequenting the Branch. There are other houses, such as the Mansion, United States, Metropolitan, Union, and West End, which are inferior to the Continental only in capacity.

At all these houses people spend the time in very much the same way. There is dawdling over breakfast as the first duty of the day, the meal being interspersed with reading the New-York papers, purchased at the extortionate price of ten cents each. Next comes general lounging during the morning hours, indoors, unless the wind is from the east, which it rarely is, and surf-bathing by a few, but in comparison with the aggregate, very few of the guests. The ladies, especially, are abandoning the practice, and it is strange that any of them ever consented to meet a human eye in bathing costume. Anything more hideous than a woman in that horrible attire, clinging nervously to the life-lines, or clutching her male protector with a death-grasp, while the waves tumble her about with the scantest of ceremony, it is impossible to imagine. It seems incredible that any man should ever fall in adoration at the feet of any woman he had ever seen under such circumstances, and the exigencies of social life are sure to speedily bring the day when sea-bathing at crowded resorts will not be undertaken by any of the sex, except the few resolute matrons whose belief in its sanitary necessity cannot be washed out of them. But the bathing answers one good purpose by breaking in upon the monotony of the day, for those who don't bathe have the pleasure of sitting on the sand and making cruel remarks on the hideousness of their friends in the *outre* garments. After the bathing there is nothing whatever to do during all the long hours of the afternoon, but dawdle again until it is time to dress for dinner at 5 o'clock. After that meal Long Branch assumes it most inviting aspect. Ocean-avenue, which is a passably good road, laid for miles along the beach, is crowded with gay vehicles, filled with fair women and drawn by mettled horses. There is an hour or so of this enlivening scene, and then comes the indoor amusements of dancing and music, with the addition at the Continental of theatrical or operatic entertainments by well-known professionals twice or thrice in each week.

Thus the days come and go at Long Branch, and all so much like each other, and so like those at all watering-places, that further description is unnecessary. Upon the edge of such life as this, as you have been advised, President GRANT has chosen to struggle for his Summer relaxation. From present appearances he will not have such desperate strife to maintain his privacy inviolate as was anticipated. Thus far there has been good breeding enough in the people to keep them off his grounds, and nobody has visited him but personal friends, who have come as gentlemen visiting a private gentleman. The household being under the care of the affable Gen. PORTER, his Private Secretary, the President has nothing to do but enjoy himself, and most thoroughly he appears to be doing it. His house and grounds are very like its neighbors on either side, and in this republican fashion the Chief Magistrate of the nation is seeking recuperation.

E. C.

Sheridan at Long Branch—Rapid Movements—A Protracted Interview with the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 23.—Gen. PHIL SHERIDAN, with his Chief of Staff, Gen. FORSYTH, appears to be making some of those rapid movements in connection with his military mission to Europe for which he was renowned during the war. He arrived here at about 1 P. M. from New-York, proceeded to the West End Hotel, but hardly pausing to take breath went to the cottage of the President, half a mile below, where he had a long interview with Gen. GRANT, which was over in time for him to take the 4 P. M. train for Philadelphia, on his way back to Washington. The reasons urging him to this extraordinary haste have not transpired.

Movements of the President—A Public Reception—Preparations for the Races.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 23.—President GRANT and family, after breakfast, drove into the country, returning at noon. A few personal friends called on him this afternoon. The President will give public receptions to visitors once a week only at the Metropolitan Hotel, in order to escape being bored by office-seekers. No day has yet been decided on for such receptions. To-morrow the President and family will attend divine service, at the Episcopal Church. Over three thousand visitors arrived here today, filling the hotels to overflowing. A grand inaugural ball took place at the Metropolitan this evening, and was attended by the *élite* of Long Branch. A large number of thorough-breds have arrived from Saratoga, and are quartered at the Long Branch race-course.

Philadelphia Public Baths.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 23.

The first of the floating public bath-houses ordered to be constructed and finished during the present month is now lying at the wharf of the contractors, at the foot of Shackamaxon-street. It will be today towed to its position near the Water-works Wharf, Kensington. It is a frame building, rising out of the water to the height of one good-sized story, and covered with a hip roof, each side of which is ornamented by a dormer window, a slatted ventilator extending along the top, and surmounted by a pole and flag, with the cheerful words "Free Baths" imprinted on its folds. Within there is a pool twenty by thirty feet in size, and four feet deep, surrounded by a guarded gallery, and lined with dressing-boxes. In the planking of the basin, both bottom and sides, there are interstices to admit of the free flow of water into and out of the pool. This superstructure is based on layers of heavy logs, lengthwise and crosswise, securely bolted together, and to buoy the floating house up and prevent it sinking below a given depth, eighty-six forty-gallon casks are ranged beneath the flooring. The structure is forty by fifty feet in size, is painted a brownish purple, and presents a neat and creditable appearance. The remaining three houses are in the course of construction, and will be similar in every respect to the one just completed. Of the other three, one will be placed on the Delaware at Almond-street, and the remaining two on the Schuylkill, one at Lombard-street, and the second one above the Wire Bridge.

A SAD CASE.

Suicide of an Unsuccessful Man—Poor and Alone in the World—A Mystery Solved.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 22.

The *Free Press*, on Thursday morning, contained news of the finding of a body at the mouth of the River Rouge, which bore evidences of having been foully dealt with, and stated the suspicions of Coroner LUDLOW that a murder might be traced back to some one. Yesterday a flood of evidence was brought to light, which fully clears up the whole mystery. Deputy-Sheriff JAMES DE FOE, in scanning the little book of deceased, found several names of Detroiters written therein that he recognized. He found the name of the man to be NELSON N. REED, and that he had been a resident of the city for two years, his vocation being the peddling about of small notions for various houses on commission. The name of HIRAM M. GRIFFIN, No. 276 Lafayette-avenue, being written in the book in several places, DE FOE sought for the man, who is a laborer, and finding him, the rest of the work was comparatively easy. Mr. GRIFFIN had two letters in his possession which were written by REED, one addressed to him and the other to his wife. The one to GRIFFIN was an order for the suicide's trunk and personal effects, and the other we publish, as showing how deliberately the man sought his end, and how bitter his feelings that the world had not used him better. He says:

I cannot leave this world without acknowledging my gratitude to you for your kindness to me. You have been more like a mother to me, and you will please accept my humble thanks for it. That is all I have left, except my trunk and traveling bag, and that I give to you and HIRAM. You will find a ring with my name engraved on it; that I want you should consider expressly yours. The rest of my effects you and HIRAM must do as you think proper with; they will be worth something to you in your present circumstances; I wish there was more. You must not consider me crazy, or call me a crazy man, for I am not; but I have come to the conclusion that when a man tries as hard as I have these last two years, and then cannot earn enough to pay his board, I think it is time to leave this world. I have nothing to live for now; there is no one to greet me with a smile when I come into the house at night, tired and fatigued; no, not even a dog to wag his tail in token of friendship, or a cat to purr 'round my feet, or a bird to chirp to me. All is black and cold as an iceberg. Of late, I have asked for nothing but a subsistence; no friends or favor have I asked or expected, but that I cannot get in the Christian world. I am too proud to beg, too honest to steal, and too high-spirited to allow myself to be arrested as a vagrant, and sent to Brockway's Prison. I do not wish you to make my end a public thing; please let me pass away as quietly as possible. I do not want my family to know my end, and, more than all, that brute of a wife of mine. If I have the power, I shall use all the influence I can for your welfare and happiness. I shall not forget you, although I shall be invisible to your natural eyes. When you receive this I shall not be in this body, so I will bid you a farewell for this life. I am your friend, now and for ever.

NELSON NOAH REED.

REED last boarded at No. 79 First-street, and it was there that he indited the letters to GRIFFIN. He left the house on the night of the 6th, probably dropping the addressed letters into some letter-box on his way to the river. Many times during the past few months he has been heard to say that he should commit suicide by drowning, and even went on to state that he should tie his legs, hang a piece of iron to his neck, and get as near the middle of the river as he could, so that no one should be troubled with burying his remains. Little heed was given to his words, either at GRIFFIN'S or the other place, as the man was nearly sixty years old, with many childish whims and notions. He left without saying whither he was going. He probably proceeded to the foot of Third-street He first tied his legs, which were still securely fastened when the body was found. That he jumped from the foot of Third-street is rendered probable by the supposed false story told by some lads several days ago about seeing a body rise to the surface at that place. While the broken jaw, the deep wound in the back, and the suspicious bruises, all went to show a murder, it is very easy now to account for them. After rising, the body floated several miles to its resting-place in the marsh, and was, perhaps, struck by a tug or steamer, breaking the jaw and producing the bruises. The seeming knife wound in the back might have been caused by driftwood, or something similar.

A Painful Story of Western Life—Sorrows of a Young Widow.

From the Missouri Republican, July 21.

A domestic tragedy, not involving crime and blood, but the blighting of "love's young dream," death and dishonor, has just been unveiled at the Mayor's office. The story was first told to Capt. O'CONNER, of the Third District, who referred the unhappy girl concerned to the Mayor's-office, where the facts were rehearsed again. They are briefly as follows: About two years ago, there lived near Mount Vernon, in Lawrence County, Mo., a happy and beautiful girl, viz: LIZZIE ——. She was the daughter of a wealthy farmer, and was deeply loved by her parents and a large circle of friends. Love, however, threw the apple of discord into the rural home. LIZZIE formed an attachment for a young man named THOMPSON, who was handsome and good, but, unluckily, poor. Her father opposed the choice of his daughter, first mildly, but gradually with more and more severity until he finally declared that if LIZZIE persisted he would disown her forever. When did ever such a threat make a maid give up her lover? and it was also fruitless in this case. LIZZIE, one wild stormy night in December, which she says she can never forget, eloped with young THOMPSON, and, after a long drive in a buggy, crossed the State line, reached a small town, and there the couple were married. The angry father did not pursue, as in the case of the Chief of Ulva's Isle. He let his erring daughter go her own way, but with a vow in his heart never to own her again. THOMPSON and his young wife went South. He proved an energetic, well-disposed young man, and was doing pretty well, when he fell sick at Vicksburg and died. All at once LIZZIE, about a year and a half after her marriage, found herself alone in the world and without means. She finally, after sundry adventures, reached St. Louis on her way to her friends. She stopped at a hotel on Third-street and wrote to her father and friends. She waited and waited, and no reply came; they would not answer her, and in her poverty and loneliness, and with demands pressing on her for money, she became almost despairing. She had nowhere to look for aid. In this sore strait some evil-minded person advised her to seek support in a house of ill-fame. She hesitated, visions of her dead husband visited her warningly, but finally, being perfectly hopeless, she obeyed the voice of the tempter and entered a house of this character on Wash-street. Here she remained about a week and then changed her residence to a similar house on Broadway. Here she also remained about a week, and then, filled with loathing against the life she had taken up, she formed the determination to make a desperate attempt to get away from it. She knew nowhere to go except the Police office, and thither she accordingly went. She found a kind-hearted listener to her tale in Capt. O'CONNOR, who, on making some inquiries into the matter, finally referred her to the Mayor. At the office of his Honor her case was inquired into by Officer DIGGS, and its character reported to the Mayor, who ordered free transportation be procured for the unhappy girl to her home. More sinned against than sinning, we trust she will there find rest, forgiveness and repentance. She left the city yesterday.

Strange Conduct of a Strange Lady in Detroit—Insane or Not?

From the Detroit Free Press, July 22.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, HENRY MEVIS, living on Atwater-street, was aroused from his sleep by a knocking at the door. Going to see what was wanted, he found a woman sitting on the door-step, who asked the way to Chicago, and then directly laughed very heartily, saying she only wanted to see if he would get up. The woman had every appearance of being a lady—was well dressed, used good language, and carried in her hand a traveling-bag or bundle. Her actions were so eccentric that MEVIS stood by the door and watched her as she moved away. After she had passed on about two rods, she halted and shouted back, "You'll tell GEORGE about it, won't you?" and then started on a run, going toward the river. After going in for his boots, MEVIS followed along down, and searched around through the yards for ten or fifteen minutes, without getting any trace of the woman. At length, coming out on the dock near one of the boat-houses, he found the lady, who was engaged in removing her dress, a black silk one, having already laid aside her shawl, hat, cuffs and jewelry, which were placed together on a board. MEVIS grasped her, and to his inquiry as to her purpose, she replied: "I am going to find George." She was not violent in speech and action, and upon being requested to replace her things and accompany MEVIS, she cheerfully acceded. It was his design to bring the woman down to the Central Station, knowing her to be crazy, but she insisted on entering his house as they came up, and she was allowed to do so, a bed being made for her on a lounge, where she slept until about 7 o'clock. MEVIS then asked her to walk down with him, but she appeared more sane, asking many rational questions, although expressing no surprise at her situation, or seeming to remember the events of the previous hour. She would not give her name or residence, but from some words dropped it was concluded that she arrived here on one of the evening trains, and knew no one in the city. She insisted on keeping a small thick vail drawn down over her face all the time, so that no good view could be obtained of her features. She forced MEVIS' wife to take a two dollar-bill for her trouble, and finding that he would have to use force to bring her down, MEVIS allowed her to go, following her up to Jefferson-avenue, and seeing her take one of the streets leading north. A report of the affair was left at the Central Station yesterday, and perhaps we may some day know more about the mysterious lady.

The Heat.

The thermometer reached 92 in the shade, yesterday, and over 120 in the sun, at Printing House-square. The mortality was not so serious as during the earlier part of the week. The following cases were reported last evening at Police Head-quarters:

A man died suddenly, last evening, in a shanty on Fifty-sixth-street, near Second-avenue.

JOHN WELSH died suddenly, last evening, at No. 311 West Houston-street.

A Danish immigrant died suddenly at No. 119 Washington-street, and his body was taken to the Morgue.

JOSEPH GODMAN, of No. 21 Morris-street, was sun-struck in West-street. He was taken home.

ALBERT D. WHITE was taken sick in the street, last evening, and removed to the City Hall Park Hospital.

JOHN W. DUSENBERRY, of Poughkeepsie, was taken sick on the Battery, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

MARK MAXNER was found sick at No. 131 Greenwich-street, yesterday, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN KENNEDY, of Sixth-fifth-street, was overcome in Chrystie-street, and was cared for at the Tenth Ward Police Station.

GEORGIANA GIBSON was found sick in the street, and was taken home to No. 48 Bethune-street.

JAMES MURPHY was found sick at No. 19 Washington-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The following sudden deaths were reported yesterday:

MICHAEL CASEY, at No. 696 Second-street.

A child at No. 441 West Thirtieth-street.

A child at No. 109 Eldridge-street.

CATHARINE HORTON, of No. 110 Greene-street, died suddenly at Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man died suddenly at Bellevue Hospital from the heat.

The Heat at Other Points.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The thermometer this afternoon, 2 o'clock, was at 93°.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—There were half a dozen sun-strokes to-day, of which two were fatal.

Weather Report.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WM. P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

Hour.	Degrees.	Hour.	Degrees.
6 A. M.	74	4 P. M.	88
8 A. M.	77½	6 P. M.	86½
10 A. M.	80	8 P. M.	83
Noon	88½	10 P. M.	81
2 P. M.	90	12 P. M.	80

The Anti-Gambling Society—Arrest of Charles A. Prescott.

About 2 o'clock P.M., yesterday, Officer KELLY of the Jefferson Market Court Squad, arrested CHARLES A. PRESCOTT, Solicitor of the Anti-Gambling Society, in Broadway, on a warrant issued for his apprehension during the recent investigation. He was brought before Judge COX, in the afternoon, and charged with obtaining money from ALBERT G. HYDE, in connection with WEST & GALLWAY, on false pretenses. He denied having any connection with the society, except a clerk, and never received any portion of the proceeds accruing from their frauds. Judge COX committed him summarily, in default of $1,500 bail.

The Evangelical Alliance—No Postponement on Account of the War.

We have authority for stating that the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance have unanimously decided that the General Conference, to be held in this City in September next, shall not be postponed on account of the present war in Europe. Some of the delegates from the Continent, who are expected, may possibly be unable to attend; but, if so, they will send the papers which they have prepared to be read at the Conference. We doubt not that this information will be gladly received by the multitude of friends of the Alliance who are anticipating, with the deepest interest, the grand convocation of next Autumn.

The Scannell Homicide—Donohue Admitted to Bail.

THOMAS DONOHUE, who was held by the Coroner's jury for the shooting of FLORENCE SCANNELL, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, Coroner FLYNN having previously declined to take bail. Messrs. CHARLES G. CORNELL and OWEN MURPHY gave the necessary sureties.

Personal.

Senator Cragin and lady are at the Westmoreland Hotel. Senator R. E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Baron Mattyahue, of Berlin; Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; Gen. D. T. Casement, of Ohio, and Hon. Amos L. Wood, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge Westerhaup, of Germany; Gen. Hopkins, of Florida, and Hon. S. W. Fuller, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge Hitchcock, of Ohio; Hon. E. A. Judson, of Troy; Hon. S. S. Corbin, of Philadelphia, and Dr. John P. Ordway, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gens. Philip H. Sheridan and Jas. W. Forsyth, of the United States Army, and Hon. R. C. McCormick, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Seven Thousand Buildings Burned.

$25,000,000 OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

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"The only safe which preserved its contents."

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, 21st June, 1870.

Messrs. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I arrived here with my family recently, and had an interview with our Minister, Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, who stated to me that one of your safes, kept in the United States Consulate here, WAS THE ONLY ONE WHOSE CONTENTS WERE FOUND UNTOUCHED BY THE LATE FIRE. I now have the above safe on exhibition, and have already obtained some important orders. I remain your obedient servant,

"A. D. DIMOKIDES."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

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Advertisement. New-Orleans.

UNRIVALED YET.—"Blood Will Tell," say the horse-fanciers, in estimating the endurance of a fine animal; and the motto is a good one outside of the sporting world. A pure article—intrinsically good—must distance all competition, eventually. The success of UDOLPHO WOLF'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS has induced the manufacture of a hundred imitations; but in the unrivaled sale of his manufacture, while others have achieved if at all but a scanty success, may be found the public appreciation of a pure and wholesome beverage.—*Advertisement.*

Going to Boston.

DR. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., who treats with special prescriptions, Falling, Loss, and Prematurely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Itching, Eczema, Ringworm, Scald Heads, and all Diseases of the Scalp, which destroy the Hair, and who permanently cures Moles and Wrens; also, Pimples on the Face, unnatural Redness of the Nose, Moth Patches and Freckles, will close his New-York office SATURDAY, July 30, and open his Boston office, corner Tremont and Winter sts., for a few weeks, at an early date. Those wishing to consult the Doctor should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

Ling Wau, Chinese Physician.

No. 40 East 14th-st., has 300 remarkable Chinese medicines unknown in America, and native apothecaries to dispense them. They produce effects almost incredible, rebuilding the system and annihilating diseases of the internal organs. Consultation free. Charges reasonable.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

PEUGNET—ARPIN.—On Monday, July 18, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Father M. Ronay, ALFRED PEUGNET to LOUISE, youngest daughter of the late Paul Arpin.

DIED.

BURNHAM.—On Saturday, July 23, WILLIE ROGERS, infant son of William W. and Sarah Jane Burnham, aged 11 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 249 West 129th-st.

COOK.—In this City, on Friday, July 22, SAMUEL A. COOK, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from Trinity Church, N. Y. The remains will be taken to New-London for interment.

FENDT.—On Saturday morning, July 23, GEORGE ALPHONSE, only son of Charles and Elizabeth Fendt, aged 1 month and 2 days.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock from No. 312 East 52d-st.

GODFREY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 23, of paralysis of the brain, MARIA LIGHTON GODFREY, wife of Thomas Godfrey, in the 38th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 177 Concord-st., near Prince, Brooklyn, on Monday, 25th, at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, also members of City Lodge I. O. of O. F. No. 151, without further notice.

HINE.—On Saturday, July 23, SARAH E., wife of Edward Hine, in the 35th year of her age.

Funeral from the Congregational Church, New-Milford, Conn., at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, 25th inst.

KING.—On Friday, July 21, after a brief illness, RUFUS S. KING, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 67 7th-av., on Monday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LOOSEY.—On Thursday, July 21, Chevalier CHARLES F. DE LOOSEY, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between Third and Lexington avs., on Monday, July 25, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Service on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and members of congregations whose churches are closed are cordially invited to attend.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Missions, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH, viz.:

1—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
6—Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 7½ P. M.
8—No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14—Carmel Chapel, No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
17—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 6½ P. M.

German services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 413 3d-av., 3½ P. M.

Open-air services—Houston-st.-square, 5 P. M.; Elizabeth-st., 3½ P. M.; Clarke-st., 5 P. M., and Worth-st., 7 P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS,
Supt. of Missions.

SPIRITUALISM TODAY AT 3 P. M. in the hall, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Wonderful spirit manifestations are witnessed here every Sunday, proving conclusively that they do communicate with mortals, encouraging and wooing them onward and upward, toward their heavenly home.

MEMORIAL SERMON.—TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, Rev. JOHN A. ROCHE, D. D., will deliver a sermon in the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, (near Division-st.,) on the death of the late Mr. DAVID G. FULKERSON, who was, for many years a devoted member of that Church. Service begins at 10½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.— Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, at 3½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SABBATH, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS; preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Services as usual every Sabbath throughout the Summer.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the Coming of Christ, and the great life themes. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—SABBATH, July 24. Sabbath-school 2½ P. M. Preaching in the EVENING, 7½ o'clock. The public and especially strangers visiting the City, are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—COR-ner of Park-av. and 34th-st. The congregation of this Church and the Church of All Souls, still worship together in this place. On SUNDAY, July 24, Rev. Prof. EDWARD J. YOUNG will occupy the pulpit. MORNING service, 10½; EVENING, 7½.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING AT the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for reading and instruction in the doctrines of the "New Church." Subject—*The Doctrine of Life.* The public are invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. HENRY V. VOORHIES.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Subject for morning discourse—*Martial Orders.* Seats free. All are invited.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. This church will not close during the Summer months. Come and worship with us.

REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., OF Hamilton, Canada West, will occupy the pulpit of the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., on the Sabbaths of July 24 and 31, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., and will enter upon his pastoral duties in that church the 1st part of September.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Rev. Dr. EDMOND, of London, delegate from Scotland to the late General Assemblies, will preach in this Church SUNDAY FORENOON at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. G. D. MATHEWS at 3½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, July 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Mr. QUENNELL will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Mr. S. F. HOLMES at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for Deaf Mutes, and Rev. Dr. SEYMOUR at 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. MACLEOD, OF ENGLAND, Delegate to the General Assembly in the United States, will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Adams') SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Camp-meeting prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st., corner 5th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. There will be no evening service. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—No. 155 Worth-st. Services are held every SUNDAY in the new chapel of the institution, conducted by Rev. G. J. MINGINS. All are cordially invited. WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—Regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. Young men are invited.

R. R. McBURNEY, Secretary.

REV. JOHN W. SHACKELFORD, Rector Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will (D. V.) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, corner of West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE AT THE Murray Hill Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, July 24, at 10½ A. M., and at 8 P. M. Rev. JAMES CHRISTAL will officiate.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, AT PLIMPTON'S Building, 9th st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, July 24, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Christian View of War.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-st., near Broadway, Rev. C. C. FOOTE, Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SUMMER SERVICES AT CHAPEL OF St. Augustine, (Trinity Parish,) Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. C. S. KNAPP will preach MORNING and EVENING.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH, at 10½ and at 7½. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William-sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Subject—*Cain.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. J. LANAHAN will preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING next at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

WHAT IS COMING?—BISHOP SNOW, OF the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *Impending Mighty Events.*

REV. SAMUEL WALCOTT, D. D., of Cleveland, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. No evening service.

REV. MOSES HULL WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 38th-st.—SUNDAY services during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker. No. 276 6th-av.

THE CITY OF PATERSON.

Sketch of a Flourishing City, Beginning a Hundred Years Ago—Curious Facts About Its Origin and Growth—The Manufacturing Interests of the Place.

The first settlers of what is now Paterson were Holland Dutch, of the same colony that settled Aquackanonck, the whole track bearing the latter name having been purchased in March, 1779, from CAPTAHEM, an Indian Sachem, by HANS DIDERICK, GERRIT GERRITSON, WALLING JACOBS, HENDRICK GEORGE & Co., of Bergen. When the water-power was first constructed, in 1792, there were but ten houses within the limits of Paterson. These were mostly of rough stone, one story high, with airy piazzas in front. The interior was scantily supplied with furniture, and that of the rudest kind; but everything was kept scrupulously clean. Outside of the city this style of living is still to be met with; many of the farmers speaking the Holland language. They bring their produce to the Paterson market in wagons, and sell it from the sidewalk, talking Dutch to their customers. Of the old Dutch families those of VAN DER BECK, VAN HOUTEN, VAN WAGONER, VANDERVOORT and others are still represented in the City of Paterson.

A CURIOUS BEGINNING.

The city had its origin with "The Society for the Promotion of Useful Manufactures," which was organized through the efforts of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. The prominent purpose of the Society was the manufacture of cotton cloths. The charter did not determine the location of the works, and, after viewing several eligible sites, the present was selected. The act of incorporation gives a city charter, with jurisdiction over a tract six miles square. The Directors were: William Duer, John Deerhurst, Benjamin Walker, Nicholas Low, Royal Flint, Elisha Boudinot, John Bayard, John Neilson, Archibald Mercer, Thomas Lowring, George Lewis, Moore Furman and Alexander McComb. In 1792 the sites of the proposed operations was fixed and named Paterson, in honor of Gov. WM. PATERSON, who signed the charter. The first engineer planned the works on a scale and at an expense better suited to a great empire than a private manufacturing company. In 1773 PETER COLT, Esq., of Hartford, was appointed General Superintendent of the Company, and completed the raceway and first factory in 1794. Cotton yarn was spun here during the same year. The year before, however, yarn had been spun by machinery moved by oxen. In the new mill Mrs. COPT taught the children every Sunday, and this was the first Sunday-school ever established in New-Jersey. At the end of two years the operations of the Company resulted in failure. The country was unprepared for the business. Hand-looms in farmers' houses worked up the flax and wool raised on the farm without any expenditure of money, and cotton cloth cost fifty cents per yard. It was a new experiment by inexperienced men, in a new country, and met the fate of many first enterprises. The cotton mill became a candle-wick factory, was burned down in 1807, and never rebuilt. From 1807 to 1814, several mill seats were sold or leased, and during the latter year ROSWELL C. COLT bought at a low rate a large number of shares and reanimated the society. Paterson began to grow and has continued to progress steadily, except during temporary seasons of financial difficulty. The great impulse received from the silk business has given it a rapid increase in population and wealth within the last ten years. The desperate state of the affairs of the early company just before their failures may be inferred from the currency issued by them:

ONE CENT.

The Society for Promoting Useful Manufactures promise to pay the bearer one cent on demand, at Paterson, Jan. 1, 1794.

(Signed,) P. COLT, Secretary.

The Morris Canal was an auxiliary to the success of Paterson manufactures, affording the only public means of transportation prior to the building of railroads. Its situation in the midst of a rich farming country also favored it—giving cheap food to the operatives. An amount of water passing through a space one foot square, was formerly leased for $75 per year, now the same rents for $900. As there is a fall of about sixty feet the amount of power is unlimited.

ITS MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Paterson has now over twenty cotton mills, many of them now idle on account of the competition of the factories in the South, where wages are much lower, Southern operatives working from twelve to thirteen hours per day for $2 per week, while those at Paterson receive $4 per week, working ten hours per day. The firm of OSMOND, BUCKLEY & Co., occupying what is known as the old Gun-mill, is the only one running on full time. Among the other large mills are those of E. B. ATTERBURY, Arkwright Stock Company, A. PRATT & Co., DANFORTH, COOKE & Co., Essex Mills, Passaic Manufacturing Company, MARK HEATHCOTE, Hope Mill, MAY, RAY & Co., J. OAKMAN, Passaic Falls Manufacturing Company, A. M. LAW & Co., Empire Manufacturing Company, and Van Riper Manufacturing Company. The mill of ROBERT ADAMS is running on full time, manufacturing mosquito netting. Spindle-making, now carried on by Ex-Senator BUCKLEY, is an important branch of business here. The lamp-wick factories, print works and skirt factories are all running on full time, and doing a flourishing business.

The silk mills number about twenty. They are, generally speaking, doing a fine business. To JOHN ROYLE, Esq., belongs the honor of establishing the first silk manufactory in the United States. This was erected at Paterson, and for many years standing without competition. Mr. ROYLE is still the leading silk manufacturer in this country, employing more than 1,000 hands. The bulk of silk used at the Paterson mills comes in the raw state from China and Japan via Pacific Railroad, while the finer qualities are brought from France and Italy. Cocoons, formerly thrown away because the hole made by the insect in escaping broke the threads so that they could not be reeled, are now torn in pieces, and spun into a good quality of sewing-machine silk. The use of machines has almost broken up the manufacture of skein silk. The interior of a silk factory, with thousands of spools on their whirling spindles, and fabrics in the looms of all the hues of the rainbow, with the large collection of neatly-dressed and pretty French girls, is a sight of much beauty.

The Royle Mills were burned in 1869, but business immediately resumed. They now turn out twelve hundred boxes of spool silk per day, besides doing a lively business in ladies' sashes, neckties, &c. Pongee handkerchiefs are just now the great specialty. The employés in the Paterson factories were formerly English and Scotch, but lately large numbers of French and Protestant Irish have settled here.

The Dale Manufacturing Company have an immense building, and are among the largest silk manufacturers. The others are: B. B. Tilt, Dale, Hamil & Booth, E. Saunders, Strange Brothers, W. C. Watson & Son, Dunlop & Malcom, H. Booth & Co., L. R. Stelle & Son, Bannigan Brothers, E. Walthers & Co., Dexter, Lambert & Co., Ball & Littel, Isaac Newton, Jr., Barre Manufacturing Company, John Day & Co., La Salle Manufacturing Company, &c.

THE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

The locomotive works of Paterson, now turning out some of the best engines in the world, had a very small beginning. The Danforth Locomotive and Machine Works originated in a small machine-shop, erected by JOHN CLARK, near where the new Bone Mill now stands, about the year 1800. This was the first machine-shop erected in New-Jersey. From specimens of CLARK's work, he must have been an eminent machinist. The shop was built for making wool-carding machines for country work. The shop, in 1812, fell into the hands of JOHN CLARK, Jr., who commenced making power-looms. THOMAS ROGERS, the pioneer locomotive builder of Paterson, was a carpenter and joiner, and was employed by Mr. CLARK to do the wood-work of his house, and afterward became a partner. The ingenuity of these men attracted the attention of Gen. GODWIN, who joined the firm in leasing a shop on the present site of DANFORTH & COOKE's cotton mill. In 1828, the present works were put up by CHARLES DANFORTH, of Massachusetts, for the manufacture of the celebrated cap spinner. Here the new spinning frames were also made, the sale of which brought good profits. These frames enabled the manufacturer to get fifty per cent. more cloth from the same amount of cotton, and soon became celebrated. Mr. DANFORTH was the first to introduce them into England, and while there superintended the making of 20,000. About this time Mr. ROGERS went out of the firm, and with Messrs. KETCHUM & GROSVENOR established the firm of ROGERS, KETCHUM & GROSVENOR, Mr. DANFORTH taking his place in the old firm, which being dissolved, in 1830, Mr. DANFORTH bought the cotton mill from Gen. GODWIN. In 1842 Major JOHN EDWARDS E. T. BALL and JOHN COOKE, from the Rogers Locomotive Works, united with Mr. DANFORTH, and erected the locomotive shop and commenced business under the name of DANFORTH, COOKE & Co. In 1865, the concern was incorporated as a joint stock company, under its present title, The Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company. The locomotives manufactured here are celebrated for their excellence. Seventy-six were turned out last year.

In writing the above, we have shown how Mr. ROGERS got into the locomotive business. He is believed to have put up at his works in Paterson the first locomotive engine ever built in America. One hundred and fifty locomotives per year are now turned out at the Rogers Works. The Grant Works, established about seventeen years ago, made 102 locomotives last year. A locomotive made here won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition.

GOOD THINGS TO BE SAID OF THE CITY.

Almost every branch of manufacturing business is carried on in Paterson. The city is growing rapidly, is situated in a basin, with clean, well-paved streets extending up the hillsides. The proportion of neat and tasteful private residences is large. The romantic character of its surroundings give it a peculiar charm. The streets are macadamized, stone being abundant. A new stone-crusher is now in operation, breaking 12,000 pounds per hour.

The city has eleven good public schools, under the most improved regulations of the system. There are twenty-five churches, every denomination being represented. The church edifices are generally large and handsome, some of them elegant. The first church ever erected within the present city limits was built by the first Holland settlers, and called the Church of Fo toraces. During its later years the services were half in Dutch and half in English. In 1814 the first English congregation was formed, belonging of the Presbyterian denomination. There are now several churches in this city whose services are in the Holland languages.

Paterson has 3 banks, 6 Masonic lodges, 1 chapter, 1 society of Druids, 1 Sons of Erin, 5 temperance societies, 1 Odd-fellows' lodge, 1 Society American Mechanics, a library and 2 daily and weekly newspapers. The Fire Department is one of the best in the country. The Erie Railroad now passes through the city; the cars will commence running on the new Delaware and Lackawanna branch in about four weeks. The work on the Midland Road is fast approaching completion. The difficulties relating to the Newark Road having been settled, trains will resume their trips in a few days, and thus this hitherto almost isolated city will be brought in close proximity with the rest of the world.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The officers and members of the Twenty-Second Regiment excursion battalion, consisting of Companies A and B, will proceed on an excursion to Long Branch on the 2d of next month, when the following programme will be observed: Leave the armory at 8½ o'clock, marching through Fourteenth-street and Broadway, to Murray-street, and embark on board the steamboat *Jesse Hoyt*. Arrive at Long Branch at 11½ A. M.; march direct to the Continental Hotel for dinner, after which, by invitation of John Chamberlin, Esq., the battalion will proceed to the new race-course at Eatontown and witness the races. The battalion will be conveyed back to the Branch, make a short parade, be reviewed by President Grant, and dismissed until 6 o'clock for supper. At 7 o'clock, take train connecting with steam-boat *Plymouth Rock*. Upon arriving in this City, the battalion will be received by "C" Company of the regiment, and escorted up Broadway to armory. Every arrangement has been made by the Committee to make this excursion a complete success in every respect.

The veterans of the Fourteenth Regiment have recently organized an association for the purpose of cementing old friendships and reviving the memories of the war. The association is to be exclusively composed of those veterans who served in the ranks of the regiment while in the field, and will be known as the "War Veteran Association of the Fourteenth Regiment." No person will be admitted to active membership unless he has been honorably discharged. A small initiation fee and annual dues will be exacted, and the association will be a benevolent one. Persons who extended assistance to the families of members are to be made honorary members.

The target practice and Summer night festival of the Eighth Regiment will take place on Monday next at Lion Belvidere Park, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue. Shooting will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Dancing from 2 o'clock P. M. to 12. Pool-shooting for uniforms during the day. Each member of the regiment will receive a ticket, entitling him to one shot in his company, and the best shot in each company will contend for the regimental prizes. No shooting for the competition in the regimental prizes after 4 o'clock P. M. There will be five regimental prizes, consisting of full-dress uniforms. Rifles and ammunition will be furnished by the Committee. All officers and members of the regiment are requested to attend in uniform.

The new armory for the Twelfth Infantry, formerly the Everett Rooms, Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, is rapidly being prepared for the use of the regiment.

Band-master Grafulla denies that he gave $30,000 to his family in Europe, as he is not so rich. His relatives were, however, well provided for.

Col. Wm. J. Irwin, of the Eleventh Brigade, has gone to Europe for his health.

The Forty-seventh Regiment is making preparations for a Summer excursion early in August.

Ex-Col. Remmey, of the Twenty-second Regiment, proposes to raise a company of veteran members to take the vacant letter N. The project promises to be a success.

The Seventh Regiment Drum Corps, under the command of Major John M. Smith, created quite a sensation during the Philadelphia and Cape May excursion of that command. The boys behaved excellently, thereby correcting the usual reputation of drummers.

Battery B, First Division, Capt. Keim, held its annual picnic and Summer night's festival on Monday last at the Astoria Schuetzen Park with much success.

Company E, (Webster Light Guard,) of the Twelfth Regiment, will proceed on an excursion to Excelsior Park, on Wednesday next. The steamer *Martha Washington* and barge *W. H. Morton* have been chartered for the trip.

Crimes and Casualties.

CHARLES MARTINE aged thirty-five, a German peddler, and a confederate entered the store of LAWSON BROS., at No. 360 Broadway, yesterday, under pretense of making purchases. They examined some valuable laces, and then left with a promise to return. Soon after their departure it was ascertained that fourteen pieces of lace valued at $700, had been stolen, so search was made for the men, and MARTINE was arrested with six pieces of the lace in his possession. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, he was fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

HARRIET WELLMAN, of No. 24 Bleecker-street, caused the arrest of HENRY P. QUINN yesterday, on a charge of stealing a diamond ring valued at $85, and $35 in money from her room. As the prisoner was shown to have sold the ring to CHRISTIANA BROWN, of No. 219 East Thirty-sixth-street, for $30, Justice DOWLING held him for trial. QUINN confessed his guilt.

WM. HARRIS, a bar-keeper at No. 20 Madison-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, yesterday, to answer a charge of assaulting TIMOTHY M. DRISCOLL, of No. 59 New Chambers-street, with a slung-shot. The accused was held for trial.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, MILTON H. JEWESON was charged with the embezzlement of $25 from the establishment of DANIEL O'SULLIVAN. It appeared the prisoner was a book-keeper in the employment of Mr. O'SULLIVAN, and a short time since, it is alleged, disposed of a shawl for $25, to Miss SALLY TAYLOR, for which he made no return. The delinquency was discovered, and he was arrested, and held to answer.

FRANCIS BROWN and PATRICK BARRETT were held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice COX for stealing a hawser valued at $60, the property of JOHN F. BAXTER, No. 308 West-street. EDWARD LYMAN was also held for stealing $46 in currency from the establishment of EMILE HARTNAGLE, No. 871 Broadway, on Friday afternoon.

The roof of PAUL BASKERVILLE's bakery and dwelling, at No. 304 Spring-street, was slightly damaged by fire, yesterday. Insured.

MARY C. CAVANAGH, aged fifteen months, yesterday fell from a second-story window of the tenement No. 430 East Fourteenth-street, to the pavement, and was severely injured on the head.

MARGARET THOMPSON, aged fifty, of Staten Island, was yesterday knocked down by a stage in Whitehall-street, and seriously injured.

PATRICK DUNN, of No. 313 West Thirteenth-street, was yesterday morning found at Seventeenth-street and Avenue C, suffering from a serious wound on the head. He said he had been struck on the head with a club during an affray in Essex-street, but refused to give any further information. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The body of an unknown man, aged fifty-five years, slightly bald, was found, yesterday, in the East River, near the foot of Thirteenth-street. Removed to the Morgue.

It was reported to the Police, by a citizen, yesterday morning, that an unknown woman had leaped into the East River from Pier No. 40. No trace of her could be found.

The New Minister to England.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, the newly-appointed Minister to England, went to Long Branch on Friday, and in company with Chief Justice BRADLEY had a long interview with the President, and afterward returned to Newark. Yesterday he stated that he is yet undecided in regard to accepting the appointment which has been tendered him.

Promotions and Transfers in the Fire Department.

The following promotions and transfers have been made in the Fire Department, to take effect from the 25th inst.:

Promotions.—Assistant Foreman George W. Erb to be Foreman, and assigned to Hook and Ladder Company No. 7; Assistant Foreman John Coyle to be Foreman, and assigned to Engine Company No. 2.

Transfers.—Foremen: Peter Weir, Engine Company No. 2, to Engine Company No. 4; John W. Miller, No. 8, to No. 17; W. McLaughlin, No. 9, to No. 24; John Castles, No. 11, to No. 12; John H. Kehoe, No. 16, to No. 25; Justin A. Patten, No. 31, to No. 11; Schuyler Livingston, No. 25, to No. 16; Wm. H. Wood, No. 24, to No. 29; Wm. H. Nash, No. 28, to No. 8; Henry M. Van Wart, No. 32, to No. 5; M. J. Chamberlain, No. 17, to No. 31; Benjamin A. Glcquel, No. 5, to No. 9. Assistant Foremen: Wm. F. Hayes, Hook and Ladder No. 1, to Hook and Ladder No. 6; Henry Schuck, No. 4, to No. 15; Edward S. Smith, No. 8, to Engine No. 22.

THE NEW NORMAL SCHOOL.

Description of the Building to be Erected on Fourth-avenue.

The following is a description of proposed Normal and Training Schools, to be erected in this City on the plot of ground bounded by Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth-streets, Fourth and Lexington-avenues: The main plan of the building is rectangular, the front rounded, and preceded by the observatory tower: to this rectangle are attached two wings, running back over 100 feet in length, and in the rear of all is the public hall, communicating with the main body, with entrances on each side. Upon the rear street is situated the training school, also with an entrance from either side. The building will be trimmed with Ohio free-stone, the roof to be of slate, in selected colors. The height of stories is as follows: Cellar, 10 feet; first story, 12 feet; second story, 16 feet; third story, 14 feet; fourth story, 13 feet—all in the clear when finished. The thickness of walls will be as follows: Cellar, 3 feet 5 inches; first story, 2 feet 4 inches; second story, 2 feet; third story, 2 feet; fourth story, 1 foot 8 inches.

The main entrance is at the height of the second story, and entering through a spacious triple door-way, we have to the right a reception, and to the left the President's room. Beyond are the library and room for calisthenics, and four spacious, well-lighted lecture-rooms, with ample store-room for lecturing apparatus. The public hall at the rear is at this height and extends to the roof of the building. It is designed to have elevated platforms on both sides of the speaker, which may accommodate about 600 students. The entrance to the galleries will be from the third floor of the main building, and in one of the projections will be placed, if desirable, an organ. The hall will be finished with Gothic trimmings, with ornamented roof, the windows of stained glass, the whole lighted from the ceiling. A wide staircase in the main corridor and another in each wing will run from top to bottom of the whole building, making communication with different floors, or different parts of the building exceedingly easy. The tower, to be used as an observatory, is of ample size. It is to be reached from the third story, its hexagonal shape and wide openings peculiarly fit it for purposes of observation.

The class-rooms are distributed throughout the building with a view to economy of space, convenience of access, and perfect light and ventilation. The teachers' retiring-rooms are large and conveniently situated for access to the several class-rooms. On the first floor are the gymnasium and janitor's rooms, and beneath the public hall a large, light play-room for recreation. Besides class-rooms in the wings, there are upon this floor two large rooms for storage. In the cellar are compartments intended for fuel, heating apparatus and storage. Large, airy promenades, with high ceilings and commanding outlook will be found upon the fourth story. The closets and labatories are placed with especial reference to access from the class-rooms, and removed as much as possible from the main corridor. The building will be finished throughout in hard wood, the floors throughout also of hard wood, except the play hall, which will have a floor of concrete. The ceiling is to be supported by ornamental iron columns.

The building is ventilated by two large shafts on each side of the main corridor, and by shafts carried up in the angles of the wings, which will be seen crowned with turrets upon the elevation. The building will be heated by air warmed by passage over steam coils, and distributed by a coil in each room throughout the corridors. The main corridors will be tiled, and the floor throughout double, deafened with felt, in addition to the usual plaster-deafening between the beams.

In the Training School the assembly room is situated on the third floor, as well as two teachers' retiring rooms, with elevated platforms in the assembly-room for the children. There will be a play-hall and a janitor's room on the first floor. The fourth story will not at present be finished. The grounds will be surrounded by an ornamental railing of iron with granite posts, whence the terrace slopes slightly up to the wide area surrounding the first story of the main building. They will be ornamented with trees and shrubbery, intersected by walks leading to the entrances on all sides of the buildings, and ornamented on each side of the main entrance by a fountain.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

Counting the Cash in the Vaults—Over Seventy-five Million Dollars in Coin to be Handled.

The examination of the cash in the vaults at the Sub-Treasury commenced on Friday night, where thirty clerks were engaged until near midnight, proving the cash of the tellers. Yesterday an examination was made of the stock in the Assay Office, and on Monday, the process of examining the coin in the vaults will commence. There are about $75,000,000 locked up in these strong boxes, and about $50,000,000 have remained under seal since the last examination, in November, when Judge FOLGER superseded Gen. BUTTERFIELD. It does not appear to be necessary to correct this part of the cash, for if the amount then taken was correct it must be correct now, as the seals have remained intact ever since. The coin is in chests containing half million dollars each, and there is only one way to get it out except by the door, and that is by "tapping" the back part of the chest, to do which the operator would have to overcome difficulties which are almost if not quite insurmountable. These obstacles are about six feet of solid granite masonry, and two one-inch plates of chilled iron, separated by steel musket balls. In order to get a base of operations the burglars would have to capture and kill the guards on duty in the building.

As the bondsmen of the Assistant Treasurer are responsible for the official, it has always been deemed advisable to take extra pains, so that there cannot possibly be a mistake. To this end, the examination of the cash has been thorough, and superintended by officials from Washington, who represent the Treasury Department. Mr. TAPPAN, the President of the Gallatin National Bank, will represent Mr. HILLHOUSE and Judge FOLGER in this examination.

Prior to the count the vaults are closed by the officials of the Treasury Department, who retain the keys until the examination is finished. Thus any attempt to tamper with the cash by interested parties is prevented. While the count is in progress the coin is brought from the vault in bags, each containing $5,000, upon trucks which carry $500,000 at a time. The load of yellow boys is guarded in its transit, and no opportunity is offered for any thief to come the "grab game." On arriving in the Gold Room a bag is taken at random from the lot, opened and counted piece by piece. If the amount is found correct, the gold is emptied into one pan of a scale, which is accurately poised, and into the other pan is poured the contents of one of the other bags. If the poise is equal, the amount is accepted as correct, and the work proceeds with the contents of the other bags. In this way $10,000,000 can be examined in the course of a day, but it is not probable that the work will proceed at a faster rate than $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 a day. So fast as $500,000 are counted the gold is returned to the vault, deposited in a chest, and the door of the compartment is closed and sealed with wax, in such a manner that it cannot be tampered with, and upon the tag is affixed the signature of the Assistant Treasurer, the Superintendent of the Assay Office, the representative of the retiring Assistant Treasurer, and the Committee from the Treasury Department at Washington.

Visitors to the Sub-Treasury during almost any day next week, may have an opportunity of enjoying music to which they have long been unaccustomed—the jingle of gold pieces as they fly through the nimble fingers of the examiners.

A Man Arrested for Bigamy—He Marries One Woman Twice and Two Women Once—He Sticks to the One With the Most Money.

JAMES M. KING, arrested on Thursday, for alleged bigamy, was arraigned before Justice QUARTERMAN, of Flushing. KING, or JAMES M. MILLARD, the name under which he was married to one of his victims, it is alleged, is about thirty years of age, tall and slender, with a fine physique. Three years ago, it is said, he ran away from home with a young lady who had a patrimony estimated to be worth $200,000, but for some reason or other it was temporarily bound up out of the reach of both her and any prospective husband. They took with them about $3,000 which was soon spent, and his companion, unable to bear the pangs of hunger, left him and returned home. Whether she was a wife at that time or not is uncertain. She says she was. JAMES enlists in the Regular Army. Two years afterward, it is alleged, the prisoner married in St. Stephen's Church, New York, ELIZA McCABE. The certificate of marriage, produced in Court, is signed in Nov. 1867. Miss McCABE or Mrs. MILLARD claims that JAMES was divorced from his first wife before she married him. While he was stationed at Willett's Point, ELIZABETH resided in New-York, he visiting her from time to time. About three months since, MARY, the first love, came upon the scene. She is now a fully-developed woman, with all her wealth in her own name. Whether the old feeling for the lady, who is a magnificent specimen of a woman, or the wealth induced him, they were married. The wife settled down in Whitestone, and it was understood that as soon as his term of enlistment expired they would live together. The case was commenced yesterday, but adjourned for a week to enable the prisoner to obtain witnesses. During the preliminary exercises Mrs. MILLARD, wife No. 2, repeatedly fainted, and evidently had the sympathies of the crowded Court-room. It is rumored that another woman also bears his name, and at the appointed time will be forthcoming. The woman with whom KING has been living lastly says she will stand by him. When the other alleged wife fainted she, like a true woman, sympathized with her, ministered to her, and did much to allay her excitement and suffering. The best counsel in the county has been retained for KING, and although the matter looks hard for him now, his friends all speak with confidence. He was committed by the Justice without bail.

THE FARRELL HOMICIDE.

Inquest by Coroner Flynn—Hamilton Discharged.

Coroner FLYNN yesterday held an inquest in the case of PATRICK FARRELL, of No. 192 First-avenue, who died on the 19th inst., from the effects of a pistol-shot wound, sustained on the 18th ult., in Fourteenth-street, at the hands of WM. HAMILTON, an engineer in Fire-engine Company No. 5, as he claimed, in self-defense.

Dr. WM. T. NEALIS, of the City Prison, testified that when WM. HAMILTON, the prisoner, was sent to the Tombs, he was suffering from two black eyes, a lacerated wound over the left eye, and his face was much swollen. Dr. JOHN H. SMITH, also of the Prison, corroborated the evidence.

Police Sergt. ED. TYMAN, of the Twelfth Precinct, was in the Seventeenth Precinct when HAMILTON surrendered himself, and he appeared to have been very badly beaten.

Officer JOHN KELLY was on duty in Fourteenth-street, on the night of the 18th inst., and heard three pistol shots, and on proceeding toward the scene he found a dozen persons near the engine-house, and five or six had hold of HAMILTON and using him in an excited manner. A pistol was found near HAMILTON. When the witness arrested the accused the crowd threatened to shoot him. The three CALLAGHANS were in the crowd. In the Station-house there was no one to make a complaint, but a man near the door cried out, "we'll settle with him afterward;" and "we'll get square with him," said another. HAMILTON bore traces of severe injuries, and as no complaint was made he was discharged by the officer.

MAURICE SHANNON was present at the disturbance, and testified that the CALLAGHANS had picked a quarrel with HAMILTON, and threatened to kill him. HAMILTON endeavored to avoid the quarrel, as he was in uniform and on duty. The gang attacked him and beat him. HAMILTON then fired three shots.

BENJAMIN JOCQUAL, foreman of the engine company, testified that he heard HAMILTON order a crowd away, and then heard pistol shots; HAMILTON was found in the custody of an officer, was perfectly sober at the time, and a crowd followed the officer to kill HAMILTON; the accused had been a member of the Department for several years, and no complaint had ever been made against him before the Commissioners; HAMILTON had been before the Commissioners since the occurrence, and they had promoted him to the staff of the Chief Engineer; FARRELL told the witness in the Hospital that he did not think HAMILTON intended to shoot him, and that it was intended to kill HAMILTON when the gang went to the engine-house.

Detective AARON F. YOUNG, of the Eighteenth Ward, testified that the CALLAGHANS were bad and disorderly men, and FARRELL had been assisted by him to the Hospital, and told witness that HAMILTON was not to blame in the matter.

HAMILTON then made a statement of the affair, which was similar to those of the eye-witnesses, but more detailed.

The jury then rendered a verdict exonerating WM. HAMILTON from any intention of killing FARRELL, and considered him as acting in self-defense. The prisoner was discharged.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Repeal of the Tonnage Tax on Coasting Vessels.

All was serene around the granite building, yesterday. The Collector hastened down to Long Branch as soon as he could conveniently escape from his official duties, leaving Mr. TERWILLIGER to take the helm in his absence. Applications for office take the usual course, and will be considered in due time. It is more than probable that there will be no changes before the 1st prox., and even then it is thought that there will not be so many as was expected.

Mr. MURPHY says that he desires to make himself familiar with the workings of each department of the Customs by personal investigation. As he is of an inquiring turn of mind, he may be expected to visit the departments at such seasons as will be likely to reveal the most information. All the Deputy Collectors, with the exception of Mr. H. M. WILLIAMS, have been sworn in temporarily, and the work of the Custom-house goes on as usual.

The Collector received the following circular from Washington yesterday:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 21, 1870.

By the twenty-fifth section of the "Act to reduce Internal Taxes, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1870, it is enacted:

That section 15 of the act approved July 14, 1862, entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," and section 4 of the act in amendment thereof, approved March 3, 1865, be, and the same are hereby so amended, that no ship, vessel, steamer, boat, barge or flat belonging to any citizen of the United States, traveling from one port or point within the United States to another port or point within the United States, or employed in the bank, whale, or other fisheries, shall hereafter be subject to the tonnage tax or duty prescribed for in said acts; and the provision in section 108 of the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, requiring an annual special tax to be paid by boats, barges and flats, is hereby repealed.

In accordance with the above provision of law, no tonnage tax could be legally exacted after the 14th inst., and you are hereby instructed to abstain from its collection on receipt hereof; and all applications for refunding moneys so paid, from and after the 14th inst., you will forward with your report to this Department. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Immigration.

If the war in Europe continues, the immigration of Germans will be very light for the remainder of the season. During the past week the arrivals have been few and confined to Irish English and Scandinavians. The *Hanover* arrived from Bremen, yesterday, with 163 Germans. They left Bremen on the 6th of July and the first news of the war they received was from the pilot, as he boarded the vessel off Sandy Hook. When they left home business was progressing as usual, and there was no thought of disturbance of any kind. The arrivals last week were as follows:

July 16—Steam-ship Weser, Bremen	246
Steam-ship Frankfort, Bremen	627
Steam-ship Cambria, Glasgow	321
Schooner Volunteer, Nova Scotia	3
Steam-ship Iowa, Glasgow	172
Brig Jenny, St. Jago de Cuba	2
July 17—Ship Herschel, Hamburg	195
Ship Wisconsin, Liverpool	504
Ship Jenny, Bremen	321
July 19—Steam-ship Westphalia, Hamburg	480
Steam-ship City of Washington, Liverpool	633
Steam-ship France, Liverpool	673
Brig Emma Dean, Curacoa	2
July 20—Steam-ship Anglia, Glasgow	352
Steam-ship Darien, Glasgow	144
Steam-ship South America, Rio Janiero	55
Steam-ship City of Mexico, Vera Cruz	49
July 22—Ship Charlotta, Bremen	110
July 23—Steam-ship Hanover, Bremen	163
Total	5,002

The Coming Regatta of the Bayonne Yacht Club.

The Bayonne Yacht Club, at the last regular meeting, decided to hold its fourth annual and second union regattas on Monday, Aug. 8; the race to be sailed over the usual course, starting from the club dock, at Pamrapo, N. J., distance about twenty-five miles. All yachts belonging to any recognized yacht club, not already entered, and wishing to contest for the Union prizes, are hereby invited to send entries to Mr. FRANKLIN BEAMES, Secretary Bayonne Yacht Club, No. 89 Cliff-street, on or before noon of Aug. 6. Yacht-owners, in making entries, should be particular to give name and dimensions of yacht, and canvas measurement. The officers and members of this spirited organization have determined to spare neither time nor expense in making this regatta one of the best that has ever been sailed in New-York Bay.

Bequest from Italy for the Children's Aid Society.

The late Cavalier G. VALERIO, of Genoa, Italy, willed one-eighth of his property, after the demise of his wife, to the Children's Aid Society of this City, with the working of which institution he became acquainted at the time he represented the old Sardinian Kingdom in this country. He felt especially pleased with the care the Society bestowed upon the poor Italian children and took great interest in the school established for their benefit. The deceased belonged to a distinguished family, and at the time of his death was President of the Chamber of Commerce of Genoa. One of his brothers died some three years ago while Governor in the Sicilian Provinces.

Quarantine War Progressive—A Second Raid Frustrated.

The steamer *A. Fletcher* went to Perth Amboy, N. J., on Thursday, with a number of Quarantine employés and a brass cannon, taken on board at New-York in the morning, and sailed through the harbor, with the intention, it is said, to take away the bark *Contest*. Not finding her at anchor at Quarantine, as was the brig *Typhon*, on the Dr. REID raid, they could do nothing. The bark was at the wharf at South Amboy unloading, but the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company's men were too many to attempt to take her from the wharf, so the *Fletcher* retired.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 23.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.108⅞	600 N. Y. Cen. & H. R 93⅞
20,000 do.....109	700 do.....b. c. 93⅞
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65,n.107⅛	10 do.....94⅛
15,000 do.....c.107⅞	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 89
8,500 U. S. 5s,10-40 C..106⅛	2,000 do.....89⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67..107⅝	100 Erie Railway.....22⅛
5,000 do.....107⅝	600 L. S. & M. S. R....91⅛
10,000 do.....107⅝	50 do.....91⅝
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x. c 62⅛	10 do.....92
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n., s60.....61	400 do.....b. c. 91⅛
10,000 do.....61½	200 Harlem R.....b. c. 132⅛
20,000 do.....61¼	100 Reading R....b. c. 94⅛
2,000 Georgia St. 7s...92½	15 Panama R.....94
9,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 30½	21 do.....92
1,000 Mo. St. 6s.....89	200 Chi. & N. W. R....83⅛
1,000 N. Car. Sp. Tax. 23⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref 85⅛
5,000 Ohio & M. C. bds 89	500 do.....b. c. 85⅛
3,000 St. L. & I. M. R. 1st M. bds.....89	500 do.....b60 85⅜
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st Iowa Div.....86	200 Clev. & P. R...b. c. 106¾
21,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.....81	35 N. J. Cen. R.....100⅛
5,000 Va. 6s, reg'd, o.. 50	5 do.....101½
20 Bk. of Commerce.125	5 do.....101⅛
20 Continental Bk... 94¾	200 Mil. & St. P. R.... [illegible]
22 do.....b. c. 95⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pref. [illegible]
5 Imp. & Tr. Bk....157	100 Tol., W. & W..... 50
37 Del. & H. C. Co...119	100 do.....49⅞
100 Canton Co.....64	100 do.....b. c. 50
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 40⅞	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar'd.....93⅝
200 Adams Ex....b. c. 65⅛	100 do.....93¼
15 do.....66	200 Chi. & Alt. Pref...117
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 14⅛	200 Ohio & Miss. R.... 34⅝
100 H. & St. Jo. R....110	200 Del., L. & W. R...105½
	130 do.....105⅝
	200 Mor. & E. R...b. c. 88

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 1 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C...113	100 West. U. Tel..... 34⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.109⅛	300 Mariposa Pf..... 11
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.109	300 Wells-Far.Ex.Scp. 2⅛
100,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.107¾	50 Adams Ex..... 65⅛
2,000 do.....107⅞	400 Harlem R.....133
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.108⅛	300 Reading R..... 93⅝
25,000 do.....108⅛	20 do..... 94⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., b3.....106⅜	200 L. S. & M. So. R.. 90⅛
1,000 Tenn. St.6s,x. c. 63⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R....113
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 61½	200 Tol., Wab. & W... 49⅛
3,000 So.Car. 6s, April & October..... 78	200 do..... 49⅛
3,000 Mo. State 6s..... 89	100 Ohio & Miss. R... 34⅛
6,000 Cen.P. R.G'd bs. 87	100 Chicago & Alt. R.115
2,000 do..... 86⅛	100 Morris & Es. R... 88⅛
4,000 U. Pac. 1st M... 82⅛	200 Bos., H. & E. R... 3⅛
	100 Del., Lack.& W.R.105⅛
	1000 Col., C. & I. C. R. 18

SATURDAY, July 23—P. M.

The Gold market was rather more excited than on Friday, owing to contradictory telegrams from the London market, and a further advance in the Bank of England rate of Interest to 4 ℘ cent. The sales ran up from 118⅝ to 120½, and back to 119¾@119⅞ ℘ cent. There was no exciting War news. The Money market was easier, 5@6 ℘ cent. to the Brokers, and the Public Funds steady. The Railway speculation was the dullest of the week, and, as usual on Saturday in the heated term, the Brokers left the Exchange early.

The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions by the steamers of the day amount to $2,283,172, and for the week to $6,101,352—of which $5,503,180 is American Gold Coin, $181,500 Spanish Doubloons to Havana, and $416,672 Gold bars, Silver bars and Coin, and Foreign Coin. The Treasury received during the week $2,542,008 for Gold Customs, and paid out $2,704,589 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Bank Statement shows a decrease of $6,770,076 in the Gold averages, of which $4,029,200 out of the Bank of New-York, whose report shows only $1,566,000 loss of Deposits. There is some "muddle" in the way of rendering to the Clearing-house the returns of this particular Bank in regard to their Gold Deposits, general and "special," which destroys the consistency of the aggregate Bank Statement. The Banks add $2,713,480 to their Loans and Discounts; $517,370 to the Greenback average, while the Circulation, (correcting an error in the Bank of Commerce last week,) is up $971,551. The general line of Deposits is up $366,842, while they should be down about $2,500,000, had all the Gold come out of the Deposits as reported last week. This is about the sum of inconsistency in the Bank of New-York returns, which we respectfully suggest ought to be corrected for a "fair start" next week.

After the late Board, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 23.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅜	109
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅝	107⅝
American Gold Coin	118⅝	119¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¼	61
New-York Central and Hudson	93½	93⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88½	88½
Reading Railroad	94⅛	93⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	113¼
North Western Common	82⅞	82¾
North Western Preferred	85	85
Pacific Mail Company	40½	40½
St. Paul Preferred	76⅜	76½
St. Paul Common	60⅜	60⅜
Lake Shore	91	90¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅝	34½
New-Jersey Central	101	100¼
Toledo and Wabash	49⅝	49¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 23.

Gold receipts	$457,878 82
Gold payments	1,525,045 56
Gold balance	69,773,444 09
Currency receipts	505,817 40
Currency payments	363,966 52
Currency balance	11,419,259 60
Customs	238,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,509,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881....112⅝	5-20 coup., 1867.....107⅝
6 ℘ cent., coup., 1881..112⅝	5-20 coup., 1868.....108⅛
5-20 coup., 1862.....109	10-40 reg.....106⅛
5-20 coup., 1864.....108⅛	10-40 coup.....106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865.....108⅛	6's currency.....110⅛
5-20 coup., n. 1., 1865...107⅝	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup. 62⅛	Illinois Canal bds, '70.100
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.. 61⅛	Illinois coupon 6s, '77..100
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 60	Illinois coupon 6s, '79..100
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 92⅛	Illinois War Loan....100
North Carolina 6s, old. 49⅛	Indiana 6 ℘ ct., W. L.100
N. C. Funding Act, '68 33	Michigan 6 ℘ cent., '73 97
N. C. new bonds..... 30⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ cent., '78 97
N. C. Special Tax..... 22⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ cent., '83 97
S. Carolina 6s..... 81	Michigan 7 ℘ cent., '78.100
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct. 78	Mich. 7 ℘ cent., W. L.100
Missouri 6s..... 88⅞	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106
Louisiana 6s..... 69⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.106
Connecticut 6s.....100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106
Rhode Island 6s.....100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107
Alabama 5s..... 70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Alabama 8s..... 98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '81.....100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '86.....103	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 88	Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bs.. 77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 88	T.W.&W.con.cv.S.F.. 79
N. N. Cen. 7s, '76.....103	Gt. West. 1st, '88..... 89
N. Y. C. 7s, conv., '76..103	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st..... 75
N. N. Cen. 7s, '65-76..103	Gal. & Chi. 2d..... 90
Erie 1st Ext..... 95	Chi., R. I. & Pac..... 98
Erie 1st end..... 97	Clev. & Tol. Sink. Fd. 98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.... 96	N. J. Cent. new Bds. 102⅛
Harlem 1st.....101	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 88
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bs...100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d..... 98
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bs.. 92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d..... 90
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st.109	Clev. & Pitts. 4th..... 75
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d..... 94	Chi. & Alton Sink. F. 90
Pac.R. 7s, guar. by Mo 94	Chi. & Alton Income. 95
Cen. Pac. Bs..... 86⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st..... 90
Union Pac. 1st Bs... 81⅛	Peninsula R. R. Bds. 90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '70....110	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d 86
Alton & T.H. 2d Pref. 87	Mil. & St. P. 2d..... 84
Chi. & N. W. S. Fd....100	Col., C. & Ind. 1st..... 81
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs. 91	Col., C. & Ind. 2d..... 68
Chi. & N. W. 1st..... 94	Tol., P. & War., E. D. 83
Han. & St. Jo. L. Gts.107	Tol., P. & War., W. D 83
Del., L. & West 1st... 98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..... 97
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 93	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.....137	Continental..... 95⅛
Mechanics'.....131	St. Nicholas.....118
Union.....124	Park.....163
America.....144	Manuf. & Merchants'.100
City.....205	Fourth National.....107
Phenix.....106	Ninth National.....100
Tradesmen's.....150	Tenth National.....125
Mechanics'&Traders' 120	Oriental.....169
Seventh Ward.....108	Gold Exchange..... 60
State of New-York...110⅛	Del. & Hud. Canal...119
Commerce.....125	Penn. Coal.....221
Ocean..... 87	Canton Co., Balt..... 64
Mercantile.....126	West. U. Tel..... [illegible]
American Exchange.112	Quicksilver Min..... [illegible]
Chatham.....167	Quicksilver Pf..... 9
Bank of Republic.....119	Mariposa Min..... 5
Bank of N. America..106	Mariposa Pf..... 11⅛
Hanover.....105	Adams Express..... 65⅛
Irving.....116	Wells-Fargo Express. 14⅛
East River.....115	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2⅛
Market.....124	Am. Express..... 43⅛
Nassau.....107	Pacific Mail..... 40⅛
Shoe and Leather.....166	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100¾	101
City 6s, New	101	101¼
Camden and Amboy	115¾	116
Pennsylvania Central	115¼	115½
Reading	47	47⅛
Lehigh Valley	57¼	57½
Catawissa Preferred	35⅝	36
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅝	27
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	32½	32¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	89

There was a "slip up," or, as many persons supposed, a fraud in some of the London Cable telegrams, (special,) today, which caused both excitement and indignation in the Gold Room, after the blunder was discovered, and the Gold Board resolved to offer a reward for the discovery of the party who originated a quotation of 80½ (or lower) for United States 5-20s, when the price was 2 ℘ cent. higher. We understand that the blunder originated with a cipher dispatch, wrongly translated, to a private Banking-house, who communicated the erroneous figures to a neighbor, and who in turn gave them to a newsvender, by whom they were quickly "manifolded," to the astonishment of the Street and the Gold Room.

The St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.* payable free of tax, Aug. 1.

The Gold Coupons, Aug. 1, of the Missouri Pacific, will be paid at the Bank of Commerce.

The first of August interest on the bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Road, Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Road, and of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road, will be paid at the St. Nicholas Bank.

The buyers of County Bonds are warned against the Bonds of Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, and are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. SMITH & STARK, Attorneys, on another page of this paper.

Report of Specie Exported from the Port of New-York, for the week ending July 23, 1870:

July 19—Steam-ship Colorado, London—	
American Gold	$750,000
American Silver	45,000
Mexican Silver	10,000
July 20—Steam-ship Java, Liverpool—	
Prussian Silver	3,500
Silver Bars	5,500
Gold Bars	41,000
American Silver	79,000
American Gold	1,769,000
July 21—Steam-ship Abyssinia, Liverpool—	
American Gold	824,000
American Silver	38,600
Prussian Silver	1,000
Gold Bars	67,000
Silver Bars	3,000
Steam-ship Columbia, Havana—	
Spanish Gold	181,500
American Gold	80
July 23—Steam-ship Merrimack, St. Thomas—	
American Gold	1,600
Steam-ship Erin, Liverpool—	
American Gold	215,500
Steam-ship City of Washington, Liverpool—American Gold	1,882,000
Gold Bars	65,000
Silver Bars	10,200
American Silver	15,000
British Gold	14,662
Prussian Silver	690
Steam ship Lafayette, Havre—	
Mexican Silver	4,245
American Gold	20,000
Gold Bars	54,275
Total	$6,101,352

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York for the week ending July 22, 1870, was $3,679,343.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the years ending May 31, 1869 and 1870, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal* were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$1,795,806 11	$1,914,921 75
From freight	2,755,200 48	2,634,438 87
From miscellaneous	165,286 30	157,927 35
Total	$4,716,292 89	$4,707,287 97
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$557,292 25	$715,759 05
Repairs of buildings	200,052 96	160,852 28
Repairs of locomotives	271,220 65	266,415 03
Repairs of cars	315,238 44	271,650 40
Locomotive service	140,445 12	147,752 14
Train service	148,241 25	159,753 18
Station service	601,703 81	627,816 41
Fuel	387,865 32	364,840 80
Oil and waste	53,017 38	54,908 69
Stationery, &c	29,698 89	44,615 45
Local taxes	104,475 60	114,083 96
Telegraph	27,682 98	38,976 81
Miscellaneous	50,008 74	49,006 75
Total	$2,886,943 39	$3,013,914 95
Net earnings	$1,829,349 50	$1,693,373 02

Income Account.

Balance from previous year		$800,033 57
Receipts from passengers	$1,902,705 51	
Receipts from freight	2,618,086 50	
Receipts, miscellaneous	156,366 35—	4,677,158 36
Total		5,477,191 93
Dividend 5 ℘ cent., July 3, 1869		775,110 00
Dividend 5 ℘ cent., Jan. 3, 1870		646,485 00
United States Government tax on dividends		55,356 28
United States Government tax on receipts		43,839 42
Expenses, including local taxes		3,013,914 95
Interest and exchange account		276,763 56
Balance to new account		895,722 72
Total		$5,477,191 93

General Account.

Construction account	$16,264,715 77
Cash on hand and loaned on call	396,179 45
Materials on hand	248,673 48
Assets in hands of O. Macy, General Receiver	177,904 14
Assets in hands of James F. Joy, President	175,482 09
Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad stock	168,225 00
Chicago land account	168,293 67
Jackson land account	23,911 31
Advance to Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company	105,000 00
Sundry accounts	49,170 85
Grand River Valley Railroad Company	148,347 40
Michigan Air Line Railroad Company	1,089 55
Total	$17,926,992 71
Capital stock	$13,225,848 00
6 ℘ cent. sterling bonds, convertible, 1st mortgage, payable Jan. 1, 1872	467,488 89
8 ℘ cent. convertible, 1st mortgage bonds, payable Sept. 1, 1869	4,000 00
8 ℘ cent. convertible, 1st mortgage bonds, payable Oct. 1, 1882	567,000 00
8 ℘ cent. convertible, 1st mortgage bonds, sinking funds, payable Oct. 1, 1882	2,591,500 00
Unpaid dividends	8,264 09
Bills payable	69,600 00
J. F. Joy, Trustee Ionia and Lansing Railroad Company	97,569 10
Balance of income account	895,722 72
Total	$17,926,992 71

President, JAMES F. JOY; Vice-President, Fathaniel Thayer; Directors, James F. Joy, John W. Brooks, Nathaniel Thayer, Erastus Corning, H. H. Hunnewell, George F. Talman, Moses Taylor, Sidney Bartlett, John Jacob Astor; Treasurer, Isaac Livermore; Superintendent, H. E. Sargent; Auditor, William Boott.

An Important Southern Road.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the First Mortgage Bonds of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company. These bonds are guaranteed by the State of Alabama in American gold, and secured by first mortgage to JAMES SHELL and R. STEVENSON as trustees. The State of Alabama provides for the prompt payment of principal and interest, should the Company fail to do so. The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of interest is $3,500,000. Fifty miles of the road are complete. It is one hundred and eighty miles long from Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, to Decatur, on the Tennessee River. For insurance companies, savings banks and other corporations, it would be a good investment. A limited amount of these are offered for sale at 95 and accrued interest by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, and STOUT & DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-street.

LEGAL OPINION OF THE ABOVE BONDS.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1870.

Messrs. J. W. Seligman & Co.:

GENTS: We have examined one of the series of $4,100,000 of bonds of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company, and the guarantee of the State of Alabama indorsed upon it, and, in our opinion, they are in proper form and in accordance with the legislative acts under which they were made.

The draft of the mortgage dated 16th April, 1870, to VERNON K. STEVENSON and JAMES BUELL, Trustees, executed by the South and North Alabama Railroad Company for the purpose of securing the payment of these bonds, was, prior to its execution, submitted to us also, and has been examined, amended, and approved by us, and, in our opinion, it secures to the bondholders under it a lien upon the Railroad and other property of the Company, to the amount of the principal and interest of the bonds, subject, however, to a prior lien of the State of Alabama to indemnify it for its liability on these same bonds. By the legislative act which authorized the State of Alabama to become the "indorser" of these bonds, a general lien upon all of the property of the Company was created in favor of the State, which, by the terms of the act, is enforceable for the State's indemnity, if, by default on the part of the Company, the indorsement or guarantee of the State becomes operative. The mortgage (without interfering with this lien or the rights or remedies of the State under it,) was designed to place in the hands of the bondholders themselves, the means of resorting directly to the property of the Company for the payment of their demands, in case default should be made by the State in fulfilling the terms of its guarantee, and also to protect the bondholders against the consequences of any possible action on the part of the State by which its lien should be lost or surrendered. These purposes the mortgage, in our judgment, accomplishes, so far as it is practicable to do so.

Yours very respectfully,
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 143 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUMPS

That will raise water from any depth or distance, and no pump-rod required. Send for circular. Patent right for sale.

THOMAS HANSON,
No. 291 Pearl-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN Per CENT. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., Junction of Chatham-square, Worth and Mott sts. NEW-YORK, July 16, 1870.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable Aug. 1, 1870. Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1870.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, BUFFALO, July 14, 1870.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at its office this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., free of tax, was declared, payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 139 Broadway.
C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1870.
The usual EIGHT (8) PER CENT. Semi-annual Dividend is this day declared payable Aug. 1.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:
Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent. free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.
JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax.
Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st August next. Transfer-books will remain closed till 2d August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1870.
FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Road, Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad; and second mortgage coupons of the consolidated bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after that date.
B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. has this day been declared payable Aug. 1.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent.,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
GEORGE B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., (of Missouri,) ST. LOUIS, July, 1870.
NOTICE—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUgust from Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, July 16, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Stuyvesant Insurance Company have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand, at the office No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK.
NOTICE.
THIRTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
This Bank will pay its regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT., on and after Aug. 1. Dividends not called for will be credited to the depositors' account and be entitled to interest from Aug. 1, the same as a regular deposit. Money deposited up to the 10th of August, will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. MILES, Pres.
JAS. S. SLOAN, Sec.

MANY ADVANTAGES
will be found in
DEPOSITING MONEY
in the
MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York City.
Send for a circular.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.
INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will bear interest from that date.
WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

PERSONAL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MR. W. Crookes died May 21, 1870. Mr. A. E. Crookes is requested to write to Mr. W. J. TERRY, Sandal by Wakefield, Yorkshire, England.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE BALANCE
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH
AND
DENVER CITY
Railroad Company,

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Alabama 8 per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN AMERICAN GOLD, AND SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF $22,000 A MILE TO JAMES BUELL AND V. K. STEVENSON, TRUSTEES, WHICH MORTGAGE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND APPROVED BY MESSRS. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, OF NEW-YORK, UPON THE ROAD FRANCHISES, DEPOTS, LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND, IN ADDITION TO THE INDORSEMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, WHICH CAN ONLY BE HAD AS THE ROAD IS FINISHED, EQUIPPED AND RECEIVED BY THE STATE ENGINEER AS A FIRST-CLASS ROAD AND OUTFIT, 50 MILES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN FINISHED, EQUIPPED, AND SO RECEIVED.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN ORDERING THE INDORSEMENT OF THESE BONDS, SPECIALLY PROVIDES FOR THE PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THE SAME IN CASE THE COMPANY SHOULD FAIL TO DO SO.

THIS IS A SOUTH AND NORTH ROAD FROM THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, 183 MILES LONG TO DECATUR, ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER, IN DIRECT LINE NORTH BY NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI TO CHICAGO.

THE STOCK PAID UP AND PROPERTY MORTGAGED TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF THESE BONDS AND INTEREST IS $3,500,000, WHICH, WITH THE INDORSEMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AND THE HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, MAKES A MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY MESSRS.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND
STOUT & DICKINSON,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,
From whom full information can be had.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

---

Southern and Western
County and Town Bonds
WANTED BY
W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 25th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT CERTAIN parties of Manitowoc, Wis., are in the City, endeavoring to raise money on County Bonds, issued by the Supervisors of Manitowoc County, Wis., in aid of the Appleton and New London Railroad Company, and of the Milwaukie, Manitowoc and Green Bay Company. These bonds have been issued in violation of law and of an injunction of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. The public are cautioned against buying them. A particular statement relating to the case, with the opinion of the Judge who granted the injunction, is in the hands of Greenleaf, Morris & Co., at No. 66 Exchange-place, where they can be seen.

SMITH & STARK,
Attorneys, Milwaukie, Wis.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
PAYING
10 PER CENT. AND OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property......$41,800,000
Whole Indebtedness only.........$650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments, are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
July 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 20—Firewood and Coal
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.
NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NO. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Forsyth-street, from Division to Houston-street, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Charlton-street, from Macdougal to West-street, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Eightieth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Forty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
No. 7. For paving McDougal-street, from Spring to Eighth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For sewer in Fortieth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
No. 10. For sewer in Clinton-street, from Stanton to Rivington-street.
No. 11. For sewer in First-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street.
No. 12. For sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 13. For sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
No. 14. For sewer in Centre-street, from Broome to Grand-street.
No. 15. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street.
No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.
No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Seventy-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to Eighth-avenue.
No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River.
No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
No. 22. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NO. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge.—Proposals for the above, inclosed in sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 25, 1870, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, July 14, 1870.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN LADIES'
READY-MADE SUITS
AND
COSTUMES.
ALL THE
NEW STYLES FOR THIS MONTH
NOW READY.
LADIES WILL FIND THE MOST EXTENSIVE
ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE GARMENTS
TO BE FOUND IN NEW-YORK
AT OUR STORE.

SUITS FOR THE STREET,
SUITS FOR TRAVELING,
SUITS FOR SEA-SIDE WEAR,
SUITS FOR THE COUNTRY,
SUITS FOR PICNICS,
WHITE SUITS,
BUFF SUITS,
PINK SUITS,
GREEN SUITS,
BLUE SUITS,
FANCY SUITS,
LINEN SUITS.
AT $4, $5, $6 EACH
AND UPWARD.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
ALL SIZES.
FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
NEAR HOUSTON.
GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE
THIS WEEK OF
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
GRENADINES,
SILKS, POPLINS,
WHITE PIQUES,
LACE POINTS,
WHITE SHAWLS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
LACE CURTAINS.

We have made a reduction of from 30 to 50 per cent. in all our stock of the above goods, in order to close the stock on hand at an early day.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 & 274 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, JULY 25,
WILL CONTINUE THEIR
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE,
PRIOR TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK, AT A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
AN IMMENSE LINE OF DRESS GOODS, FROM 12½ CENTS.
BEST ENGLISH ALPACAS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.
MARL POPLINS, 25 CENTS.
MOHAIR SERGES, 25 CENTS.
ELEGANT LONDON MOHAIRS, REDUCED TO 62½ CENTS.
CHINESE GRASS CLOTH, FOR SUITS, IN ALL QUALITIES AND COLORS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
SEVERAL CASES OF FRENCH PERCALS, IN NEW STYLES, NOT BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THIS MARKET, AT 25 CENTS.
OUR IMPORTATION OF
BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT THE FOLLOWING EXTREMELY LOW PRICES:
3-4 AT 50 CENTS, REDUCED FROM $1.
8-4 AT $2 75, REDUCED FROM $3.
8-4 AT $3 50, REDUCED FROM $4 50.
8-4 AT $4 00, REDUCED FROM $5.
ALSO, FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS AT $3, REDUCED FROM $5.
STRIPPED WOOL SHAWLS FROM $4 00 UPWARD.
OTTOMAN SHAWLS (HANDSOME ROMAN STRIPES,) AT $12, REDUCED FROM $18.
STRIPED ARABS, IN ALL THE NEW COLORS, AT $7, REDUCED FROM $12.
NEW DESIGNS IN LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES, AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO, THE NEW SHAWL FOR COSTUMES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, JULY 25,
WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR
STOCK OF
LADIES' SUITS AND UNDER-CLOTHING,
AT THE FOLLOWING
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES:
LADIES' COLORED LAWN SUITS AT $5,
REDUCED FROM $10.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS AT $8,
REDUCED FROM $14.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' CHEMISES, $1 25.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, $2 50.
LADIES' DRAWERS $1.
CHILDREN'S SUITS AND INFANTS'
WARDROBES
AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN LADIES'
PARIS AND DOMESTIC READY-MADE SUITS, ROBES,
RECEPTION DRESSES, &c.,
SOME LESS THAN
HALF THEIR COST.
AND WE WILL DAILY OFFER
NOVELTIES IN
PLAIN AND BRAIDED VICTORIA LAWN, LINEN AND PIQUE
TRAVELING SUITS,
CHILDREN'S BRAIDED
LINEN AND PIQUE GARMENTS;
SIZES FROM TWO YEARS TO TEN YEARS OF AGE.
PANIER BEDOUIN MANTLES,
IN CHOICE COLORS, FROM $3 50 TO $7 EACH.
RICHLY EMBROIDERED CASHMERE AND CLOTH
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
PARIS MADE, $8 EACH AND UPWARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MOURNING GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JULY 25,
TWO CASES BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, FROM 50 CENTS PER YARD UPWARD.
TWO CASES TAMISE CLOTH AND WIDE BLACK BAREGES.
EXTRA QUALITY.
ONE CASE BLACK ENGLISH CREPES, EXTRA QUALITY,
With every variety of
MOURNING GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MA	**SUMMER TRADE,**	CY
MA		CY
MA	Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas,	CY
MA	RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and	CY
MA	FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS,	CY
MA	Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods,	CY
MA	BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c.	CY
MA	R. H. MACY,	CY
MA	14th-st. and 6th-av.	CY

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE CLOSING OUT ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF
SUMMER DRESS-GOODS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JULY 25,
AT THE FOLLOWING EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, NOTWITHSTANDING THE LARGE ADVANCE IN GOLD,

TWO CASES EXTRA QUALITY JAPANESE POPLINS IN SILVER-GREY AND ASHES OF ROSES, 75c. PER YARD, FORMERLY $1 25 PER YARD.

REAL GAZE DE CHAMBERY, BEST QUALITY, 75c. PER YARD, FORMERLY $1 50 PER YARD.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER SILKS FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STRIPES AND CHECKS, $1 PER YARD, RECENTLY SOLD AT $1 50 and $1 75 PER YARD.

HEAVY GROS GRAIN BLACK AND WHITE SILKS, $1 PER YARD.

STRIPED MONGOLINE SILKS, FOR COSTUMES, $1 PER YARD.

100 PIECES "AMERICAN" BLACK SILKS, (GUARANTEED FOR DURABILITY,) $2 PER YARD.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS, CUT EITHER STRAIGHT OR BIAS, FROM $1 25 PER YARD.

A CHOICE AND SELECTED STOCK OF COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, AT $2 50 and $2 75 PER YARD.

CREPE DE CHINES, 53 INCHES WIDE, IN EVERY REQUISITE COLOR.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE CLOSING OUT THEIR STOCK OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
(The greater portion just received,)
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS, &c.,
At a
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
NOTWITHSTANDING THE UNEXPECTED EXTRAORDINARY RISE IN GOLD.
Customers and strangers are respectfully invited to examine.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

ENTIRELY NEW AND NOVEL!—Ladies' crepe de chene scarfs, ties and cravats, just arrived and new. These goods were selected by Mr. Macy in Paris.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. Mills and F. L. Ritter, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,
RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 620 5th-av.
14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 50th-st., will re-open TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Letters address as above.

GERMAN LANGUAGE TAUGHT.—The ready German, who, being amplified to impart his native tongue with great advantage to thoughtful English and American persons, male and female, and they who, being inclined to take a fancy for this beautiful science in its merits, is giving illustrated instructions at all hours, every day and evening, with improving thoroughly the celebrated and distinguished English language also. EDWARD TH. MARQUERIN, English and German Teacher, No. 53 Rose-st.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13.

MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS IN AUTUMN—Now is the time to apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH ENGLISH branches in September, in a boarding-school in the country. Address for two weeks T. McALLISTER, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED.—TWO CATHOLIC ladies, experienced as teachers, to go to South America. Apply to EDW. F. DAVISON, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic, New-York.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by

CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1.

JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,
Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.

Delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. Dr. KENT, proprietor. No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, 17½ miles from New-Haven Railroad. Trains running most every hour. W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 5:40 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:20 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3¾ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st.,* 11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than by any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned as instructed by William C. Amerman, Esq., assignee of the estate of JAMES R. DEY, bankrupt, will sell at the Sales-rooms, No. 69 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on the 10th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the following property, real and personal, belonging to the said bankrupt estate:

1. All that part and parcel of land situate in the City and County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, beginning at the northern line of Cherry-lane or Dey-street, at a point in the westerly line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, at the south-easterly corner of the said piece or parcel of land, and running thence (first) north sixty-two and a half degrees, west, 114 feet and 4 inches, to a point in the northerly line of said street, thence (second) north thirty-seven and a half degrees east, and at right angles to said street; 237 feet, and 93-100 of a foot to the westerly line of the New-York and Erie Railroad; thence (third) in a northerly direction along the westerly line of said railroad to the northerly line of said street to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and eighty-six one thousandths of an acre, more or less, subject to two mortgages, each of $2,500, the first dated October 19, 1865, and the second dated June 11, 1867, and the unpaid taxes, &c., on the said property.

2. All and whole that piece of land known as lot No. 4 of block No. 49, of Gilbert's map of East Newark, and lots Nos. 11, 12 and 29, of block No. 7, on said map, on file in the Clerk's office of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, subject to the unpaid taxes thereon.

3. All and whole the interest of the said James R. Dey, as one of the cestui qui trusts of the late Richard Dey, under his deed of trust.

4. The following personal property: Ten shares of the stock of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, one iron boiler of eight horse power, and twenty barrels of phosphate and bone, to be seen at the factory of the Lodi Manufacturing Company; several debts amounting to $2,560 38, (one for $399 81, secured by bond and mortgage.) A list of the debts to be seen in the hands of the subscribers, or with Messrs. Strahan and Root, No. 43 Pine-street, New-York, Attorneys for the Assignee. Terms cash.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers, second door west of Court-house, and No. 69 Montgomery-street, Jersey City.

NEW-JERSEY, July 12, 1870.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A GEM—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house on Lexington-av., the prettiest part, near 35th-st.; perfect order; price $22,000. For sale, by

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable. Price, $9,000; $1,800 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CITY PROPERTY WANTED—FOR cash, a good substantial building suitable for a factory; on account of light a corner preferred, not less than 50x100 feet, and below 23d-st. Apply to WILLIAM BARTON, No. 121 Greene-st., rear building.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
ANOTHER GREAT HIT.
LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH
Of the Wonderful Artist,
MME. KATHI LANNER,
and her world-renowned
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE,
pronounced by the entire Press, without dissent, and the public generally as the finest and most complete organization
EVER WITNESSED IN AMERICA.
The new great Scenic Sensation by Marston.
THE GROTTO OF THE SYRENS
is acknowledged as the
ACME OF SCENIC GRANDEUR,
and has never been surpassed as a work of high art.
The New Grand Comic Ballet Fantastique,
HIRKA,
nightly received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval. The Great Ajax specialty,
THE NATIONS,
with its various beautiful characteristic dances of the different Nationalities, commences this attractive Programme
NIGHTLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
NOTICE.
During Mme. Lanner's engagement the Matinees will be discontinued.

Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 19th.........8 A. M.	Tuesday, 19th.........12 M.
Wednesday, 20th...9 A. M.	Wednesday, 20th.....1 P. M.
Thursday, 21st...9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 21st.....1:30 P. M.
Friday, 22d.......10:30 A. M.	Friday, 22d...........2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 23d.....12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 23d........4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 24th.......11 A. M.	Sunday, 24th...........5 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTER CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR Keyport, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy. Steam-boat GEN. SEDGWICK will leave foot Barclay-st. at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3:30 P. M.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.

The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........July 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Aug. 4
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Aug. 11

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE AT BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.

The elegant furnished mansion of Daniel B. Wagner, as a strictly private residence, for two or three years. It is an Italian villa, two stories and attic, 42 feet front by 50 deep: hall 8 feet wide through center; piazza on three sides, 160 feet long; kitchen and butler's pantry in rear, 18 by 28 feet; ice-house filled; stabling, carriage and out houses very complete; lawn 300 feet square fronting the lake; twenty minutes' drive from railroad station. Terms accommodating. Apply to N. S. BENTLEY, No. 75 Front-st., or to the subscriber, DANIEL B. WAGNER, Budd's Lake, N. J.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 103 West 13th-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; a very convenient location, and premises in good order; possession immediately. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

TWO COTTAGES TO RENT—TREMONT, Harlem Road; high ground; garden; water in house; French roof; dumb waiter; marble mantels; cheap for balance of year.

M. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR 420 4TH AV., near 29th-st; all improvements; in order. Apply to owner, on premises, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—NO. 337 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR Stuyvesant-square; three-story high-stoop house; rent only $1,300.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERBLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!
The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this
CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL,
No. 585 BROADWAY.
Third week of
BUCKLEY SERENADERS
AND BURLESQUE OPERA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
First appearance of
GEN. GRANT, JR.
First appearance of
COOPER AND FIELD.
EVERYTHING NEW.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 4.

EXCURSIONS.

OCEAN YACHT-RACE!

THE STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Commander L. V. TILTON,
Leaves Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st., daily,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, FOR
SANDY HOOK,
the rendezvous of the
AMERICAN YACHT SQUADRONS,
At 6:45, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

To all who are desirous of witnessing the HOME STRETCH of the Ocean Racers
DAUNTLESS AND CAMBRIA,
now hourly expected, this is the best and only mode of transit.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return $1.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.

The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY.
will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank,* Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narraganset Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

THREE GRAND EXCURSIONS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK and return, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander, L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Narraganset Steam-ship Company, New-Jersey Southern Railroad line. For Long Branch, via Sandy Hook. On and after MONDAY, July 25, the steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 11 A. M., instead of 11:30 as heretofore. The JESSE HOYT will make an additional trip, leaving at 7:15 P. M., arriving at Long Branch at 9:25.

CONEY ISLAND—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—To the sea-shore of Coney Island. Extra accommodations for Sundays.

NORTH RIVER LINE.
The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

EAST RIVER LINE.
The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

N. B.—The steamer ANTELOPE will leave the island, on Sundays, at 7 o'clock, in connection with the other boats.

STEAM-BOAT EXCURSIONS.

The steam-boat SYLVAN SHORE can be chartered for excursions or for a period of time. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursions parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
July 22, 1870.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the screw tug

CLINTON,

of 50 tons.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance with five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten per centum thereto.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY WILL SELL
80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870,
at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 51 West 24th-st., elegant household furniture, &c.

Full particulars hereafter.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; best reference; no objection to country. Call for two days at No. 273 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st.

Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLORED waiter in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; three years' reference from his last employer. Call or address No. 36 East 36th-st., from 9 to 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., Box No 139 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION desires a position where his talents and energy would be appreciated; traveler, correspondent or secretary, would be more in consonance with his previous position; good City and other references. Address, H. JONES, Box No. 171, Post-office, Orange, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT NEW-YORK JUVENILE Asylum, at Washington Heights, New-York City, a live man, not afraid of work, who understands boys, can come well recommended, and can earn $35, board and washing, per month. Apply at No. 61 West 13th-st. immediately.

WANTED—A QUICK AND CORRECT PENMAN in an Insurance Office. Address, giving salary desired and references, F., Box 119 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

MATCH-MAKING.

The Process of Manufacturing Matches in This Country.

Something About the Article of Forty Years Ago—What the First Inventions Cost, and Where They Came From—The Various Brands Now in Use, and How They Are Made—Profit Accruing To The Government.

Many of the Times' readers can doubtless remember when that now indispensable little article in every household, the Friction Match, was unknown: and when, for the purpose of procuring the means of igniting the fire that cooked the matutinal meal, recourse was invariably had to the old-fashioned flint and tinder-box. This latter was an improvement, it must be confessed, on the original method of "getting a light," which, if we may credit those who have made it their business to search into the primal modes of doing things, consisted simply in rubbing together two pieces of dry wood, the heat thus created, by friction, finally igniting the pieces. It is known that this antiquated method of producing fire is in vogue at the present day among the Indian tribes of North America, and the celerity with which they produce it has astonished those who have witnessed the frictional operation. At all events, it is yet barely half a century since our good old grandmothers used the tinder-box, and thought, doubtless, that, beyond this, improvement could no further go.

THE FIRST MATCHES, AND WHAT THEY COST.

Somewhere about the year 1825 the good people of Manhattan were astonished at an invention which hailed from beyond the seas, whereby fire could be produced simply by rubbing against sand-paper a small piece of pine tipped with a composition, the ingredients of which were then a secret. This was the friction match, then introduced for the first time into America from England. The match was, as may well be supposed, a great curiosity at that period. It was made by hand, and only a limited quantity were imported into this country. They were not made as well as they are now, and only one out of every three would ignite. Those who desired them had to pay roundly. Half-a-dollar for a box, (containing fifty matches,) was the usual price, and, even down to 1832, thirty-seven and a half cents per box was the minimum price for which the article could be procured. A gentleman, now the President of the New-York Match Company, tells us that he distinctly recollects (then being a boy) paying the sum just mentioned for a box of "Lucifers," imported from England, which he bought out of mere curiosity. Gradually, however, the use of matches increased, and, as the demand became greater, means were found for augmenting the supply, improving the quality of the article, and, by competition, reducing the price. Up to 1832, however, all our matches were imported. The increased demand at last emboldened an enterprising Yankee to begin the manufacture of the article in this City, and to his matches he gave the name "Locofoco," which subsequently became the designation of a political party.

TAMMANY IN CONNECTION WITH MATCHES.

About this time a very curious incident occurred, which gave the new manufacture a prominence its originator had never hoped to obtain for it. Party spirit at that time ran high in this City, and the old Tammany Hall, corner of Frankfort and Chatham-streets, was the scene of many angry contentions. There was a serious breach then in the Democratic ranks, occasioned by a division on questions both of national and local importance. It so happened that while one wing of the Democracy was holding a pow-wow in the old wigwam, at night, and while invective was being launched against those who had "disturbed the harmony of the party," the "disturbers," who were present in various parts of the Hall, by a concert of action, turned off all the lights at the same instant, and left the assemblage in total darkness. Fortunately, "Jim Merritt," a man who, in that day, figured largely as a local politician, happened to have a box of "Locofocos" in his pocket, and by means of these the gas was relighted, and the proceedings were continued without further interruption. Many of the speakers of the evening, in view of this event, subsequently alluded in terms of praise to the "locofoco," and a song was a day or two after gotten out putting its desirable qualities into rithmic measure. The Whigs, in order to throw ridicule on their opponents of Tammany, termed them "Locofocos," and very shortly afterward this designation became the distinguishing appellation of the Democratic Party throughout the whole country; the sale of locofoco matches was largely increased, and their use became in a few years almost universal.

MATCH FACTORIES AND THE REVENUE.

Since then manufacture of matches has become a matter of much interest; none (or at least an inconsiderable amount) are now imported, and the home trade has grown beyond all anticipation. In order that some estimate of the value of this manufacture may be formed, it may be well to state, just here, that the Federal Government derives, under the Internal Revenue law, from the manufacture of this now indispensable article, an income of not less than three millions of dollars annually, for the sale of one-cent stamps for the match-boxes; and not less than five millions of dollars are spent every year in the United States from matches alone. The number of match factories in this country is about sixty. The principal one of these is that of the New-York Match Company, situated in West Forty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue, a very large establishment, running clear through the block to West Forty-fourth-street, and employing not less than one hundred hands the whole year round. The other large factories are in Connecticut, Maine, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Wilmington, Del., and St. Louis, (one in each of the latter two being the only factories in the Southern States.) As another indication of the extent to which matches are used, it may be safely said that New-York City alone consumes no less than 800 gross of boxes of matches, or, in figures, 115,200 boxes every day; or, during the year, 42,048,000. This statement appears almost incredible, but it is a fact, nevertheless. The revenue to Government from this source alone, for stamps, is over $4,000 daily from this City.

THE NEW-YORK MATCH COMPANY.

Up to about one year ago, the most extensive match manufacturers of this City carried on business each on his own account. It was discovered, however, that there were numerous small factories, here and there, that were to a very great extent injuring the trade by their evasion of the law requiring the affixing of a one-cent stamp to each box, whereby they were enabled to undersell those who desired to conduct the business strictly in conformity with law and to insure the Government the revenue it was entitled to. Accordingly, nearly all those who had large capital invested in this business formed a joint stock association, each establishment merging its capital, custom and good-will into the new Company, and concentrating all their efforts to make it successful. Of this Company Mr. P. V. Husted was elected President, and it is mainly due to his perseverance and systematic manner of conducting the business that it has gained the immense trade which it now has—amounting to more than $400,000 annually. It pays out daily for revenue stamps about $1,500.

WHERE MATCH STICKS COME FROM.

It may seem somewhat singular, but it is none the less true, that notwithstanding the immense forests of pine that are in this country, nearly all the wood of which the match-sticks are made comes from the Ottawa region in Canada, and the sticks are there turned, or split, and imported hither to the manufacturers. The duty on these is trifling, and the cost of making them in Canada being much less than it would be if they were made here, it pays to use the Canada pine and to have the sticks prepared across the border.

THE VARIOUS KINDS OF MATCHES, HOW MADE.

The principal kinds of matches now manufactured are the "Parlor" and the common sulphur match, the former being the more expensive, but the latter in more general use. The composition of the Parlor match is chloride of potash, sulphuret of antimony, phosphorus, glue, and crocus metalorum. The usual sulphur match is a composition of sulphur, Paris white, glue, and coloring matter. Great care has to be taken in mixing these ingredients, because if combined in undue proportions they may generate an explosive material, as dangerous as gunpowder. The wooden strips on which the composition is to be placed is always the length of two matches, and as large as a common match in circumference. These are put into a machine in appearance something like a hay-cutter, having a hopper at one end into which the strips are "fed." They then pass along between narrow bands of cloth, (the sticks being equidistant from each other,) and are gradually taken up at the other end, where they are formed into circular rolls or wheels about the size of a common cheese. These rolls are then taken into another apartment, where there is an iron table that is heated from a furnace underneath. On this table they are allowed to rest for a few seconds, and then reversed, so that the wood will become thoroughly heated through, after which they are passed into the "dipping-room." Here the roll is dipped, on both sides, into the composition, the depth of which, in a circular, tray-like arrangement, is just sufficient to give each stick an equal proportion of the material that makes a match of it. From this the roll or wheel is conveyed to the cutting-machine, and as layer after layer is unwound, the sticks come in contact with a very fine saw, which cuts them in two, thus making two matches of every stick. The matches fall into a tray, and are thence taken into the boxing-room. Here a number of women and girls are employed in filling the boxes; and it is astonishing with what celerity their nimble fingers and constant practice enable them to do this work. In the New-York Company's factory there are girls who can fill from 3,600 to 4,500 boxes per day. We are speaking now of the common sulphur matches, put up in round boxes of brown paper. The Parlor variety, which is mostly put up in draw boxes, requires more time and attention in order to be properly packed. After this the boxes go to the stamping-room, where they are placed on shallow trays, each of which is divided, its whole length, into equal compartments, and each tray holding one gross of boxes. The stamps are then put on, one on each box, and the trays are subsequently examined by the foreman, in order to make sure that every box bears a stamp; the penalty for selling a box of matches unstamped being very heavy—$50 in each instance. By means of this tray arrangement the examiner can tell at a glance if there be a stamp missing, as the unstamped box will show a vacant spot, and break the uniformity of appearance that the tray would have if all the boxes had stamps affixed to them. A new machine is about to be introduced into the New-York Company's factory whereby it is anticipated cut paper boxes will be turned out at the rate of thirty per minute. At present the paper material for boxes is prepared at the factory by hand, and the stock is then given out to numbers of girls and poor women residing in the neighborhood, who cut, paste and label the boxes at a stipulated sum per gross, in their own homes. Hundreds of women and girls find daily employment, and earn good wages at this business.

The round wooden boxes in which matches are often put up are made of Ottawa pine, and are for the most part turned in Canada and imported hither. The matches may be made to bear almost any color, though the kinds mostly used are white, blue and red. These are for sulphur matches; the Parlor matches are always of a dark brown color. It is a singular fact that our Irish people will buy none but blue tipped matches, and the Germans invariably prefer the red. Mr. Husted informs us that dealers who supply localities settled by an Irish population declare that they cannot sell in a whole year a single gross of any other than "blue ends," and the same rule holds good with regard to the Germans and "red ends." Americans now very generally discard the sulphur match, and almost invariably use the parlor variety, which although a trifle more costly, is far preferable, owing to the fact, that when ignited no sulphurous fumes from it offend the nostrils. Wax matches are used by some families, but as they are really no better than the first quality parlor match, and are much more costly, their consumption is every year being lessened, and the manufacture of them, as a consequence, is proportionably decreasing. Another indication of the extent to which matches are consumed may be found in the fact that only a few days since a large quantity of them was sent from this City to California, via the Pacific Railroad, the simple freight on which amounted to over $800.

THE MATCH-MAKERS' GRIEVANCES.

There is one grievance of which the manufacturers complain, and which the Government is earnestly asked to remedy. The exportation of American matches, owing to the circumlocution and red tape that is connected with it, is reduced to almost nothing—all the trade is confined to home consumption. Meanwhile, England, France and Germany are supplying all the South American, Central American, Mexican and West Indian markets, and reaping a vast profit therefrom, which, but for the stubborness of Congress, in refusing to facilitate exportation, might, it is claimed, be made to inure to the benefit of our own countrymen. On goods put up for export there is, of course, no stamp required; but the manufacturer who desires to ship a few hundred dollars' worth to a foreign market has to give bonds in the amount of $20,000 that these unstamped goods shall not find their way again into this country for sale, and one or two other bonds perfectly useless in themselves. This, they declare, is an onerous and hurtful provision of the law, and is highly detrimental to the trade. The Government is sufficiently well guarded from fraud by the fine of $50 per box it imposes whenever unstamped boxes are offered for sale—a risk that no dealer will ever care to incur—and, in no instance, has any manufacturer ever been found attempting to cheat the Government by means of fraudulent exportation. They say that, in view of the fact that no business pays the Government revenue tax so promptly as theirs; in view, also, of the fact that there are no drawbacks connected with the exportation of their goods, they should be allowed to export with just as much freedom as dealers in pork or flour are, and thus bring into this country the immense amount of money that now goes into the hands of foreign manufacturers, who have monopolized almost the entire match trade of our sister nations. They contend, also, that if these useless restrictions on exports of matches were taken off, they, by means of having superior facilities for manufacturing, and making as they undoubtedly do, a better and more desirable article, could, in a very short time, so undersell the foreign manufacturers, that a monopoly of the foreign trade of this Continent would invariably revert to American hands, and add, of course, to the wealth of the country.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base-Ball—Eckford vs. Harmonic.

An interesting match was played, yesterday, on the Union Grounds between the above Brooklyn Clubs, the result of which was the signal success of the Eckfords, as will be seen by the appended score:

Eckford	1	9	5	2	2	0	2	14	2—37
Harmonic	7	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0—13

Umpire—Mr. Briscoe.
Time—Two hours and ten minutes.

The game was played with Peck & Snyder's new red ball, having an ounce and a half of rubber in it.

THE MUTUAL CLUB'S TRIUMPHS.

Since the Mutual Club first began playing with a dead ball they have won every match they have played. Their latest triumph was that of yesterday, at Chicago, when they defeated the Chicago nine by a score of 9 to 0. They play the Red Stockings on the 30th, and then come home to play the Atlantics.

A GRAND BENEFIT-MATCH ON THE CAPITOLINE GROUNDS.

Through the liberality of Messrs. Weed & Decker, of the Capitoline Grounds, and prominent members of the Star, Atlantic, Eckford and Alpha Clubs, a grand match has been arranged to take place on the Capitoline Grounds on Tuesday next, for the benefit of the family of the late William J. Piccott. The contestants on the occasion will include the Atlantic nine against a picked nine of the Stars, Eckfords and Alphas.

STAR VS. RESOLUTE.

The return match between these clubs, the former of Brooklyn and the latter of Elizabeth, N. J., took place yesterday on the Capitoline Grounds, and as the Resolutes were short the services of regular players, the Stars had an easy task in beating them. The Stars had their full nine out and fielded finely, but their batting was of the heavy order, and hence the game was rather tedious. We give the score of the innings:

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	1	3	0	2	9	4	2	0	6—27
Resolute	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—5

ATHLETIC VS. CHAMPION.

In the score of the match between these clubs, published on Friday, the score of first-base hits and total bases appeared by mistake under the head of outs and runs. The latter score was omitted as useless.

The Charges Against the Red Stockings—A Card from the President of the Club—The Olympics Play an Amateur Club in Washington.

Cincinnati, July 23.—Mr. A. D. Champion, President of the Red Stocking Club, publishes a card in today's papers referring to articles in the city Press during the week, charging the Red Stockings with unfair playing, and playing for bets, &c. He says that the players of this Club are controlled by an executive board composed of prominent and respected citizens, who are incapable of permitting such conduct on the part of the players. He also declares that the players are incapable of dishonorable action. He concludes by saying that, though the Red Stockings may be defeated, the Club will not be destroyed.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—The Olympic and the Arlington amateur Clubs of this city played the first of a home and home series today, which resulted in favor of the former by a score of 49 to 14. The Arlington Club is composed entirely of young players under twenty-one years of age, and has been organized but a short time. They gave evidence of considerable ability before the game was over, and had it not been for nervousness in the first half of the game, it would have been a close contest. The score was as follows:

Olympics	11	13	5	7	6	0	1	0	5—49
Arlingtons	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	5—14

Cricket—Willow vs. St. George.

The first match this season between these clubs took place yesterday on the St. George Grounds, Hudson City, the result being the success of the St. George eleven. The intense heat of the weather was a drawback to the pleasure of the contest, and tended to weaken the play of the two elevens. The match was a one day's match only, and as the contestants did not put in an early appearance they did not have time to play the two innings, and consequently the result of the match was decided by the score of the first innings.

St. George went to the bat first, and sent in Bance and Moeran to the bowling of Eastwood and Yoxal, who began play at the bat in lively style, and before they were posted the score had been run up to 21. Gordon was next, and again a good stand was made, the second wicket not falling until 45 had been scored. Cooper and Nixley were then disposed of for small figures, and when dinner was called the eighth wicket had fallen for 71, Stead alone scoring double figures, with Bunce, Moeran and Gordon. Finally the last wicket fell for 73, the bowling of Jardine being excellent.

At 3 P. M. the Willow's sent in Clirehugh and Sleigh to the bowling of Norley and Moeran. The second ball from Norley was stopped by Clirehugh's legs, and he retired in favor of Filmer—first wicket for a duck-egg. In the first over from Moeran, Filmer retired—second wicket for 3. This was making short work of the Willows and their stock began to go down in the market. Before the next wicket fell the score had been run up to 10, at which point it stood when Sleigh was run out. Sprague followed Sleigh, but he was run out the first ball, the fourth wicket falling for 12. This began to give the game the appearance of a one innings affair. Yoxal now got in with Eastwood, and before they were parted the score had been run up to 45, of which Eastwood contributed 23 in good cricket style. Nothing was done afterward, the last wicket falling for 46 only. St. George then went in to their second innings, and they had run up 128, of which Norley scored 37, Moeran 32 and Fortun 28, when the time arrived for drawing stumps, and the day's play ended. On Thursday next the St. George second eleven play New-York second eleven at Hoboken. We give the score of the decisive innings of yesterday's match:

ST. GEORGE.		WILLOW.	
Bance, b. Eastwood	16	Clirehugh, l. b. w. Norley	0
Moeran, run out	13	Sleigh, run out	2
Gordon, st. Sleigh, Morton	11	Filmer, b. Moran	0
Cooper, b. Morton	3	Eastwood, b. Norley	23
Norley, b. Morton	5	Sprague, run out	0
Fortun, st. Clirehugh, Morton	3	Luske, st. Cooper, Moran	0
Stead, run out	10	Yoxal, b. Bowring	6
Talbott, run out	1	Morton, b. Bowring	4
Bowring, st. Sleigh, Morton	4	Jepson, b. Bowring	0
Haughton, not out	1	Roebuck, not out	1
Dorling, b. Eastwood	0	Chadwick, b. Bowring	0
Byes 5, leg-byes 1, wide 1	7	Byes, 4, leg-byes 6	10
Total	73	Total	46

BOWLING SCORE.

WILLOW.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Eastwood	80	34	4	2
Yoxal	42	15	1	0
Jardine	36	17	0	5
ST. GEORGE.				
Norley	72	5	7	2
Moeran	48	26	1	2
Bowring	20	6	1	4

Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and F. Eastwood.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.

The Experience of an Enumerator.

In La Sage's *Asmodeus* Don Cleofas is transported to the highest church spire in Madrid by his diabolical friend, who, to amuse his liberator, and teach him a lesson in life, opens to the student's wondering gaze the interiors of the houses, and shows to him the inhabitants, stripped of their out-door pretensions, and preparing themselves for the real stage of life, like the actor in his dressing-room, with his chalk, paint and tinsel for the mimic stage of the theatre.

The genius of science and political economy has established throughout the civilized world, at stated intervals of time, an inquisition into the domestic affairs of mankind, for the benefit of humanity in the aggregate; and, in order that this inquisition may be through, its agents are empowered by the Governments which they serve to enter alike the mansions of the great and rich and the cottages of the poor and lowly, and subject the inmates thereof to a degree of "pumping" that, for any other object and by any other agents, would be resisted with indignation. Thus has it come to pass that the gatherers of census statistics are looked upon as "only the census man," and many things that would be carefully concealed from the eyes of other visitors are laid bare to him; and, indeed, as a rule, this can be safely done, for, like one who having for a long time been tossed upon the ocean, at last sleeps as sound in his hammock as though reclining on his couch on the firm surface of the earth; so, the census-taker, becoming familiarized with the recurrence of the same incidents that make up the every-day life of most people, it must be indeed something uncommon that will arouse his observation outside of his routine of duties.

It might be, however, that students of human nature, and young men on the look-out for partners of their toils, might with profit procure enumerator's places; for, though unlike Don Cleofas, Le Sage's hero, or like Prince Leander, rendered invisible by supernatural power, the talismanic words, "census taken" and attendant portfolio and commission will enable them to see as much of humanity in figurative nudity as it is possible to scan through human agency; and woman will often appear robbed of many, and sometimes all, the poetic graces and charms which adorn her in the drawing-room.

One of the curiosities that is continually presenting itself to the census-taker is the large number of young women who are found listlessly dawdling about houses, poring over the last new novel, or thrumming Offenbachian melodies on patient pianos, and this too often, in poor families, where the mother is busy with the manifold cases of household duties, which could be materially lightened by the assistance of her daughters.

Much of the romance that surrounds the softer sex is dispelled by official contact with them, and "only the census-taker" will often bring Miss before that individual with her hair unkempt and a *deshabille* not at all becoming to the belle of the great ball at the Academy last Winter.

To the credit of the ladies, though, be it said, that there is a greater number whose womanly graces and purity surround them like a halo, whether in the brown-stone mansion or in the abode of poverty; and women who seem to be inclined to lead earnest and useful lives appear to be in the majority in this City, whatever cynical man may say to the contrary. A curious phase of life is the eagerness displayed by young females, members of poor families, to be accounted as doing something toward the general support. In one family four sisters were found, three of whom were dress-makers. When the youngest, fourteen years old, was asked as to her occupation, she replied, looking a little vexed, "Well, I am attending to the house at present, but hope soon to be able to bring in some money." Young women who are saleswomen, cashiers, &c., or are engaged in any of the new fields of labor opening to them, seem to be especially proud of their occupations. The absence of woman from a house makes it desolate indeed.

The enumeration of a family of six males, occupying a good-sized home in an up-town district, awakened a feeling of commiseration for the gloomy party. Rude and cheerless, indeed, was the interior of that house when contrasted with the many comfortable homes we had that day visited where woman's handiwork was visible in the arrangement of the household goods. An old lady, ninety-six years old, living entirely alone, doing all her own household work, in excellent preservation, and giving promise of surviving for over a century, was found in the Sixteenth Ward. In one tenement-house were found representatives of families from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France, Norway and the United States—a commentary on our mixed population.

Affrays Last Evening.

Thomas Nolan, of No. 252 West Forty-first-street, and John Casey, had a fight last evening, in a liquor store, at the corner of Forty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, during which Nolan had a piece of his lip and chin bitten off by Casey, who was arrested. Nolan was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Richard Fleming, of No. 125 Chrystie-street, and Francis Bick, of No. 83 Chrystie-street, quarreled near their residences, last evening, about the Prussian war, and during the altercation Bick received a bad but not dangerous wound with a knife over the eye. He was cared for, and Fleming was locked up in the Eldridge-street Police Station.

Gramercy Boat Club Regatta—A Charming Scene and Good Rowing.

The first annual regatta of the Gramercy Boat Club took place yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River. The Club at present numbers thirty members, but the exhibition of skill yesterday was so much higher than the most sanguine expected, that the number of members will, doubtless, quickly increase. The scene on the river was a very pleasing one. The friends of the Club had turned out in large numbers, and scores of boats laden with their fair freight, and gaily decorated with flags, made an enchanting spectacle. The principal members of the Club are as follows: C. B. Zachman, Commodore; C. Earwicker, President; C. Zachman, Vice-President; H. Howell, Treasurer. The first race was a double scull between H. Cuppie and C. Brunkerhoff, in the boat *May*, and John Dash and E. Atkinson, in the *June*. The course was from Harlem Railroad bridge to McComb's Dam and back, a distance of about two and a half miles. After an exciting contest the *June* came in the winner by a few lengths. Time—27 minutes and 15 seconds. The next race was a sculling match over the same course, between Wallace Kyle and Francis, in pair-oared gigs, which Kyle won by a good distance, and Francis second. Time—27 minutes and 17 seconds. The third race was the best contested, being a remarkably good finish. It was between Roche and Earwicker. All the way the boats were neck-and-neck, until about a quarter of a mile from home, when Earwicker gradually drew away from his opponent, and by a good final spurt won by about ten lengths. Time—22 minutes and 37 seconds. Next came the event of the evening—the "tub-race." Six members started for this, but before half the course was run all the champions were tumbling in the river, having sunk their tubs. Roche alone of the contestants brought his ship to harbor.

A sumptuous dinner was served up at the Club-house, to which all visitors were invited, and showed their appreciation of the evening by paying ample justice to the good things provided for them.

The prizes were distributed by Charles A. Peverelly.

So ended the first regatta of a club which promises to compare favorably with any in the vicinity of New-York.

THE OCEAN YACHT-RACE.

The Reception Fleet Rendezvous at Sandy Hook.

There are no tidings yet of the ocean yachts and yachtmen have generally settled down in the belief that their arrival need not be looked for before Tuesday or Wednesday. Both yachts have doubtless experienced head winds most of the time since they started, and although the *Cambria* took the northerly route and the *Dauntless* the southerly, it is hardly probable that either has escaped the unfavorable winds that prevail at this season of the year. It would not be surprising if the *Sappho*, which left two days after the competing yachts and which took a straight course between the two, should arrive first. Bets were made yesterday at the rate of $100 to $20, that this would be the case. The yachts belonging to the New-York, Atlantic, and Brooklyn Clubs, that have made their rendezvous off Staten Island for the last three days, took their departure yesterday afternoon for Sandy Hook, where they will remain over Sunday. The last of the fleet (the *Restless*) came down past the Club-house, at Clifton, at 7 o'clock last evening, and took her owner, Mr. Phillips Phœnix, on board, and then sailed down through the Narrows to join the fleet in the Horseshoe. Today there will be a trial of speed between the leading yachts, in a short trip outside of Sandy Hook. The plucky little life-boat *Red, White and Blue*, that made the passage across the Atlantic four years ago this month, is to sail at 9 o'clock this morning, from Pier No. 27 East River, for Sandy Hook, where she will no doubt excite a good deal of curiosity among yachtsmen. Although but twenty-six feet long and six feet wide, she is a full-rigged, three-masted craft, and presents a formidable appearance. She proposes to extend her trip beyond Sandy Hook, and will go out to meet the coming yachts and extend to them the first salutation on their arrival, with her little twelve-inch cannon.

The Dauntless Again Spoken in 36 West, and Nine Days Out.

London, July 23.—The yacht *Dauntless* was spoken on the 13th, in lat. 43 north, lon. 36 west.

Looking for the Yachts at Long Branch.

Long Branch, July 23.—A large number of yachts are cruising off here, watching for the *Dauntless* and *Cambria*. The shore is lined with people, also on the look-out for the vessels.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Owing to the intense heat of the past week, there has been a very great increase in the number of deaths. During the past week there were 1,048, an increase of over 300 over the preceding week. There were, for the same time, 117 marriages, 273 births, and 44 still-born.

In the United States Commissioner's Court, yesterday, before Commissioner Shields, Thos. Brandon was examined on a charge of having in his possession counterfeit bills for $42 on the National Banks of Poughkeepsie and New-York. He was arrested by Officer Applegate of the Secret Service force in Broome-street, on Wednesday, when the counterfeits were discovered upon his person. The Commissioner reserved his decision until Monday.

An organization known as the Empire City Regatta Club, which for seven years before the war held the most successful regattas on the Harlem River, was resuscitated last night under the Presidency of Mr. Stephen Roberts, the former President of the Club. A regatta will be held in September consisting of races for single and double sculls, six-oared gig and four-oared shell; distance, five miles; also, a one and a half mile race for ladies.

Superintendent Jourdan yesterday issued a general order embodying the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Police Commissioners a few days ago, with reference to the duty performed by the Captains, Sergeants and roundsmen, and which have already appeared in the Times.

Mr. Fisk has issued an order whereby Long Branch can be reached in the evening, and, in accordance with that order, the steamer *Jessie Hoyt*, beginning today, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, at 7¼ P. M., connecting with a train for Long Branch. The *Plymouth Rock* leaves New-York at 11 o'clock A. M., instead of 11½, as heretofore.

The Knickerbocker Lacrosse Club, of this City, propose to play a game of Lacrosse, New-York *vs.* Brooklyn, at either the Capitoline or Union Base-ball Grounds, on Saturday next, the proceeds to go to the family of the late Mr. Picot, formerly sporting reporter for the Press of this City.

The arrests for the past week by the Police of this City are as follows: Saturday, July 16, 415; Sunday, 17th, 237; Monday, 18th, 271; Tuesday, 19th, 306; Wednesday, 20th, 271; Thursday, 21st, 309; Friday, 22d, 278. Total, 2,087.

The employes of the New-York Printing Company, and their friends, numbering in all 500 persons, went on their annual excursion to East River Park yesterday.

The body of an unknown man, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion and hair, black coat and pants, striped shirt, was found last evening in the North River, off Pier No. 24. The Coroner was informed.

James McLaughlin, aged thirteen, of Ninety-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, while trying to separate two dogs who were fighting, was badly bitten by one of them. He was cared for and the dog killed.

John Hallahan, of Oak Hill, Yonkers, while endeavoring to get on the 8:10 train for that place, while starting from Thirtieth-street Depot, fell between the cars and had his leg cut off close to the body by the wheels. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

The Prospect Park Commissioners now pay the men employed by them by the hour, instead of by the day, as formerly. The following table shows the rate of wages:

	Per Hour.	For Ten Hours.
Common laborers	17 cents.	$1 70
Skilled laborers	17½ to 20	1 75 to $2 00
Masons' laborers	17½ to 20	1 75 to 2 00
Drillers	25	2 50
Bracers	25	2 50
Pipe-layers	25	2 50
Ordinary foremen	35	3 50
Gardening foremen	40	4 00
Foremen of carpenters and blacksmiths	50	5 00
Foremen of bricklayers and stone-cutters	60	6 00
Assistant foremen	25 to 35	2 50 to 3 50
Blacksmiths	35	3 50
Carpenters	30 to 35	3 00 to 3 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	20 to 25	2 00 to 2 50
Painters	30	3 00
Gardeners	25	2 50
Bricklayers	45	4 50
Horse and cart	35	3 50
Teams	50	5 00
Head keepers of watchmen	35	3 50

Brown-stone cutters work eight hours in each day at the rate of 62½ cents per hour. Granite cutters work nine hours a day at the rate of 47 2-9 cents per hour. The watchmen are paid at the rates of $13, $15 and $17 per week.

The war veterans of the Brooklyn Fourteenth met on Friday night at their armory, and elected the following-named gentlemen as permanent officers: Gen. E. B. Fowler, President; Gen. James Jourdan, First Vice-President; Capt. George S. Elcock, Second Vice-President; Lieut. Henry Brown, Jr., Recording Secretary; John Jenkins, Corresponding Secretary; Thomas Davey, Financial Secretary; Capt. A. G. A. Harnickle, Treasurer. The meeting was well attended and harmonious.

Judge McCue took the oath of office yesterday morning, and after a consultation with Judge Thompson, promulgated the following order in regard to the different terms of the Court:

The Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn hereby appoint the following General, Trial and Special Terms of said Court: General Terms—Third Monday of September, November, January, March, May and July. Trial Terms—Terms for the trial of issues of law and fact—First Monday of September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August. Special Terms—First Monday of September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August.

A row of five frame buildings, at the corner of Lewis-avenue and Decatur-street, owned by Seyth Chapman and Samuel Van Wyck, were damaged by fire, yesterday morning, to the extent of $10,000. They were fully insured in the Phœnix Company of Brooklyn. In the evening Thomas Quinn and son were arrested on suspicion of having started the fire.

Mrs. Harding, of No. 337 Sackett-street, complained before Justice Walsh, yesterday morning, that on Friday night she had taken home a girl named Bridget Burke to do general house-work, but that yesterday morning Bridget was absent, accompanied by some fine clothing and a quantity of silver.

Geo. Webber, a peddler, was sun-struck on Bushwick-avenue, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

Mrs. Mary Bennet was prostrated by the sun in Myrtle-avenue, in the afternoon, and died in the evening at the hospital.

Elizabeth Lever, Georgiana Mooney and Annie Welsh, were arrested, yesterday, for stealing some dress goods from the store of Hazard & Cartwright, No. 157 Fulton-street.

The residence of John Treadwell, No. 80 Lawrence-street, and that of D. H. Cochran, at No. 148 Livingstone-street, were entered last evening by burglars. The extent of the theft could not be ascertained, on account of both families being absent from the city.

There are on an average 25,054,800 gallons of water consumed in Brooklyn daily.

The Court of Sessions was adjourned yesterday till the first Monday in September.

During the week ending yesterday morning 410 persons were arrested in the city.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner Bathgate was called, yesterday, to hold an inquest at Wilton, in the town of Morrisania, upon the body of Mr. John J. Thomas, (formerly of the firm of Keefer & Co., importer of silk goods, New-York,) who was found dead in an outbuilding in the rear of his residence at Wilton. Verdict, death by apoplexy.

The closing exercises of District School No. 1, of Westchester, under the charge of Prof. Young, took place on Friday, before a very large assemblage of citizens. Hon. Franklin W. Gilley, School Commissioner of the district, was present and expressed his satisfaction of the proficiency exhibited by the pupils. Everything passed off very pleasantly.

Rev. Dr. Seward has resigned the pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, on account of ill-health; and sold his property, situated on North Broadway, in the village, to Mr. L. W. Frost for $14,000.

The jolly Tan-Togs of Mamaroneck held their first festive and social meeting of the season on Friday, on their new grounds which they have named "Barky Hummock," a beautiful sylvan promontory on the shore of Long Island Sound, recently presented to the club by Thomas Palmer, Esq., a wealthy and liberal old "Tog." The dedication of the new retreat of the club was conducted according to the rites and ceremonies of the above-named peculiar association, which has for the last twenty years been composed of twenty-five of the best names of that historic vicinity.

A number of prominent German residents of Mount Vernon, have held a meeting with a view of adopting appropriate measures of sympathy for their fatherland, during the approaching struggle with France.

George Cleaveland, aged about sixty years, a farm hand in the employ of Mr. J. R. Gregory, residing near Croton Dam, dropped dead while engaged at work. Coroner Griffin held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of death from disease of the heart was rendered.

"Dry Brook," the property of Mrs. Lydia E. Carhart, of Dobbs' Ferry, has been sold to Mr. A. T. Luqueer, for $25,000.

LONG ISLAND.

The Governor has commissioned the railroad conductors and breakmen of the Flushing and North-side Railroad as State constables. They are authorized to quell any disturbance or make arrests for misdemeanors and crimes committed on the railroad line.

The residence of Clarence S. Brown, Esq., located on Sanford-avenue, Flushing, was entered by burglars yesterday morning. Tableware, cutlery, &c., were taken. Before leaving the thieves partook of a sumptuous meal, the material for which they found in the larder and wine cellar.

The residence of Mr. Wm. Sammis, near Broadway station, Flushing, was entered on Friday morning, and $30 in loose change stolen, together with some silver ware.

The late residence of Bery Pike, Jr., at Bowery Bay, Long Island City, have been sold to William Steinway, the piano-forte manufacturer of New-York, for $127,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

The corner-stone of the Clinton-avenue M. E. Chapel, in Newark, is to be laid on Monday, and exercises preparatory to it will be held in the Tabernacle today. Rev. R. L. Dashiel, D. D., President of Dickinson College, David Campbell, Enos Bolls, Cornelius Walsh, and James L. Hayes, will deliver addresses, and the exercises throughout bid fair to be very interesting. The building will be of rock face stone, and a very fine edifice.

Some of the leading German residents of Jersey City purpose holding a patriotic meeting this evening at the Hoffman Hotel, to form an association for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of their wounded fellow-countrymen in the impending Franco-Prussian war. Arrangements are being made for the holding of a grand mass meeting for a similar purpose. An auxiliary society has been formed in the Sixth Ward of Newark.

The reef in the Passaic River at Belleville, is at last removed, and boats can go up from Newark to Rutherford Park, or any intervening places, without regard to the rise and fall of the tide.

Gen. McClellan will spend the balance of the Summer in Minnesota, hoping that the delicate health of his wife will thus be restored.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Orange is about organizing a series of open-air band concerts.

The Orange Fire Department has resigned, and in all 130 men, three companies, are now not regarded as firemen. There still remains one company on the Valley Road, which will undoubtedly resign before the next meeting of the Common Council.

The man who was drowned in the Passaic River, near Clark's Thread Works, in Newark, Saturday night, turned out to be James Byrnes, who had recently moved to Newark from West Philadelphia, where he leaves a wife and eight children. He was a man of excellent character.

Yesterday about noon, a little boy named Charles Brady, who lives in Van Buren-street, Newark, slipped and fell into the Morris Canal, and would have drowned had not a Mr. Eugene de la Roi, who was passing, seen the accident, diver for and saved him.

A man named Charles Day was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, charged with having struck John Marson on the head with an ax, inflicting a very serious and probably fatal wound. It is believed that other persons besides Day were concerned in the cruel business, and the affair will be thoroughly investigated by the authorities. In the meantime, Day has been locked up to await an examination of the case and further developments.

A resident of Hoboken, Frederick de Witt, after leaving the cars at the New-Jersey Railroad Depot in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, fell dead, it is supposed from disease of the heart. Coroner Burns will hold an inquest.

A boy named Conrad Klemb, ten years of age, has been missing from his home, No. 10 Barclay-street, Newark, for two days. He started to go out blackberrying, and it is feared that he is drowned.

William Johnson was arrested in Hoboken, last night, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from George Shafer, of Union Hill, as the passengers were leaving the ferry-boat last night. Several persons witnessed the transaction, but Johnson threw the watch away before he was arrested. The Recorder committed him for trial.

Last night Officer Short, of the Third Precinct of Jersey City, undertook to arrest Frank McPhillips, better known as "Tippy," when the latter assaulted the officer, tore his uniform, knocked him down and escaped. Justice Tolan issued a warrant for his arrest, which was ultimately effected after much trouble.

Last night a conductor on the Hudson City and Hoboken cars received a fracture of the leg by being caught in some of the running gear of the car while trying to adjust it.

Phillip Fakr's saloon, in Old Hudson City, was set on fire last night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. But little damage was sustained

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

According to the *Post*, (English paper,) one of the chief results of the declaration of the infallibility of the Pope will be the return of many Catholic proselytes to the Church of England. Several well-known *quondam* Anglicans are, it is said, corresponding with each other on the subject.

The colored Baptist Church in St. Anthony is now in process of erection. The principal workman on the building is the Pastor of the Society, who is architect, contractor, employe and employed.

An anonymous friend has given $100,000 to Princeton College.

Disraeli's *Lothair* will soon be placed in the *Index Expurgatorius*, because of its reflections on Jesuitism in England.

Rev. John Hall, D. D., and Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., are sojourning at Saratoga.

The *Richmond Advocate* states that Bishop Early still continues feeble, though in good weather he is able to walk out and enjoy the company of his friends.

Father Hecker brings back from Rome a special indulgence granted by the Pope to the Society of Christian Doctrine in St. Paul's Catholic Church, New York. This is a society to distribute tracts, convert Protestants, and educate children. During the first three years of its existence it has distributed 500 books, 700,000 tracts, and taught the catechism to 1,200 children. Father Hecker announces that all who join the society shall have a plenary indulgence of all their sins, and 300 days' indulgence for every work of Christian charity, which indulgences may be transferred to souls in purgatory.

At the recent Commencement of Hobart College thirteen students were graduated. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Drs. B. I. Haight, of St. Paul's, Trinity Parish, New-York; D. R. Goodwin, Regent of the University; Judge Charles J. Folger, and Alexander Stuart Webb, of New-York. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. Messrs. J. I. T. Coolidge, of Boston; Wm. G. Spencer and H. W. Spalding.

The stained-glass window purchased from the Prior of Furness Abbey at the dissolution of the monasteries, and removed to the Parish Church, Windermere, 335 years ago, has been removed to London. It is to be restored from the drawings of similar windows in the Bodleian Library, provided funds can be raised for the purpose.

Rev. George W. Deems, a superannuated minister of the North Carolina Conference, and father of Rev. Dr. Deems, of this City, died July 3, in his eighty-first year. He was an excellent man.

The French Wesleyan Methodist Conference, at its recent session, reported the following interesting summaries of statistics: Conference preachers, 30; local preachers, 101; members and probationers, 2,216; Sunday-schools, 53; teachers and officers, 310; scholars, 2,539; chapels, 184. There is an increase of 10 chapels, 61 members, and 196 Sunday scholars. The Conference has also 9 day-schools, numbering 321 scholars. In all respects French Methodism seems to be advancing.

One million two hundred and fourteen thousand pages of tracts and five thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven copies of the *Good News* were granted by the Methodist Episcopal Tract Society at New-York during the quarter ending July 1. The same Society also remitted $1,200 gold for tract work in China. The *Good News* has a circulation of 73,000.

The fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into the Sandwich Islands was observed June 15. It was made by Government proclamation a public holiday, and semi-centennial sermons were delivered in English by Dr. Damon, and in Hawaiian by Mr. Kuaea. On Monday evening, Mrs. Thurston, one of the few remaining missionaries who landed fifty years ago, gave readings; and on Tuesday evening the reminiscences of Rev. A. Bishop and Mrs. M. P. Whitney were read. On the 15th, processions and addresses were the order of the day, and the King showed his good-will by the gift of 10,000 pounds of poi, twenty hogs, eight sheep, and other provisions for the crowd.

Of the German rabbis, 111 have signed a declaration that the rabbi who lately married a couple debarred from contracting marriage by the Mosaic law is not worthy to retain his rank as a religious teacher.

The annual meeting of German schoolmasters was held last month at Vienna. Women took part as speakers. A hostility to revealed Christianity was openly expressed, and the words of Mr. Ditter were received with loud applause when he said: "Religious instruction must be quite separated from the Church. The doctrines of original sin, revelation, the Trinity, angels and devils cannot be reconciled with anthropological principles."

A religious newspaper of great influence takes the pulpit to task for its occasional profanity. It refers, for instance, to a recent lecture by a reverend gentleman, on "Mud," based on the text, "Prepare ye the way for the Lord:" to another sermon, preliminary to a Summer vacation, from the words, "I go a fishing;" to a third, addressed to fast young men, from the words, "Let her drive." Such perversion of Scripture by those who have been set apart to defend, unfold and enforce it, says the writer, cannot be too strongly condemned. We know of hardly anything more calculated to bring the word of God into contempt. It is undoubtedly profanity. It is downright trifling with sacred things.

Rev. Nelson Stutson, a superannuated member of the New-England M. E. Conference, is supposed to be near the close of life. His health has been poor for some time, but a recent attack of hemorrhage has led his friends to despair of all hopes of his recovery.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler thinks "an elegant, luxurious style of living, parties of pleasure, wine dinners, opera houses, dancing and dressing and drinking entertainments are certain death to the spirituality of those who are decoyed into them."

Some one having written to the *Israelite*, objecting to its having called a certain preacher "Mr.," instead of "Dr.," the editor thus pointedly explains: "We beg the gentleman a thousand times pardon for having called a gentleman Mr. instead of Dr. Now, Moses, Isaiah, Cæsar, Maimonides, Mendelssohn and Napoleon were no doctors, and were good men after all. We beg pardon."

Rev. Mr. B——, passing Dr. R——'s premises one evening, was greatly horrified at hearing that pious official swearing in the most accomplished manner at his cow, which had just kicked his milk-pail into the middle of next week. Observing his minister looking over the fence at him, the deacon said, apologetically, "I am really afraid, Mr. B——, I shall never be able to enjoy religion as long as I keep that cow."

Not long since, there was a very extensive revival at Goble's Corners. Among the converts was a man who had grown gray in the advocacy of the doctrines of Universalism. He rose at one of the meetings, and delivered himself thus: "My dear brothers and sisters: Many of you have been acquainted with me these many years as a Universalist. I have taught among you that doctrine. I have exhorted you to accept the same. I have been a firm believer in the doctrine of Universal Salvation—that all men would ultimately be saved. But I thank God that to-night I hope for better things."

Father Hyacinthe has written a letter to Rev. L. W. Bacon, a few days since, in which he says: "I observe, with regret, that there prevails in some quarters of America a false idea of my position. It is now just what it was when I was with you. In order to obtain, at the present time, the privilege of being relieved from my monastic engagements, and instated in the secular clergy, I should have to 'pass under the yoke' of the party dominant at Rome and renounce my deepest and holiest convictions. I have told you nothing of the council. Evidently we are approaching a solution, but the struggle is so violent, on either side, that it is impossible thus far to say what the solution will be—the definition of infallibility, or the non-definition, or a compromise upon some vague and mitigated form of statement. Whatever may be the event on this particular point, a profound movement of reaction against papal absolutism has been roused in the heart of Catholic Christendom, which, sooner or later, must have important results. God reigns, and He knows how to make the passions and errors of men subservient to His own sublime purposes. *A Dieu. Courage et confiance!*"

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, July 23—Ensigns Alfred Elliott, Thomas H. Lee, Washington O. Shabrar, George W. Tyler, Jefferson A. Moses, James W. Carlin, Huntington Smith, and C. W. Jarbol, have been ordered to examination for promotion. Masters John P. Merrill and A. R. Conden have been detached from signal duty and ordered to the Guard.

Weather Report.

New-York, July 23—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W	Clear	70
Halifax	N	Overcast	68
Portland	S. W	Clear	72
Boston	S. W	Clear	72
New-York	S. W	Overcast	81
Philadelphia	N. W	Hazy	81
Wilmington	S	Clear	85
Washington	S. W	Cloudy	84
Fortress Monroe	S	Clear	80
Richmond	S	Clear	80
Savannah	N. E	Clear	81
Augusta	S. E	Clear	81
Oswego	N. W	Raining	70
Pittsburg	N. W	Clear	80
Chicago	S. W	Clear	80
Louisville	S. W	Clear	86
Mobile	W	Cloudy	79
New-Orleans	S	Cloudy	84
Key West	—	Clear	86
Havana	—	Clear	84

New-York, Saturday, July 23—9½ P. M.

Boston	Clear	Hot.
Baltimore	Clear	Pleasant.
Philadelphia	Clear	—
Washington	Clear	Ther. 84°.
New-Orleans	Cloudy	Ther. 86°.
Buffalo	Clear	Ther. 89°.
Albany	Clear	Hot.
Pittsburg	Clear	Very warm.
Cleveland	Clear	Ther. 90°.
Chicago	Hazy	Cool.
Cincinnati	Clear	Hot.
St. Louis	Cloudy	Very warm.
Augusta, Ga	Clear	Ther. 85°.
New-York	Clear	Ther. 84°.

Passengers Sailed.

July 23—*In steam-ship Lafayette, for Brest and Havre.*—Col. J. N. Bonaparte, Mrs. Newberry and servant, the Misses Newberry, Miss Prevost Paradol, Master Prevost Paradol and 3 servants, Marchioness Dowager de Villalba, Marchioness de Villalba and son, Mrs. Ruggles and servant, Gen. Galinier, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Marti, Mrs. Anna Rannes and maid, Mrs. Lefranc and Miss Lefranc, Mrs. E. La Montagne, 4 children and servant, Ernst and Rene La Montagne, J. B. Lamper, Miss Lamper and Miss M. A. Lamper, Henry Newhall, Mr. and Mrs. C. Parker, Miss Mary Parker, J. A. C. Gray, Edward Loring, A. Dufilho, John L. Moore, Allard Penniston, J. Forer, Mr. Lilienthal, W. G. Tiffany, Ignatio Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, L. F. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis W. Walton, Mrs. Gandoz, Miss Philis Gandoz, Messrs. Emile and Gustave Gandoz, A. Feigon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trouilly, Mrs. Martregean and servant, Mr. Luter, A. Landry, J. Curbelo, Mr. Marmillion, Mr. Little, R. A. McCurdy, Dr. Fortineau, Mr. and Mrs. V. Farfor, child and two servants, Miss Elvina Basadre, Mr. Sturel, Mrs. and Miss Dorllan, Mrs. Alixe Farnat, Eugene Gerin, Mrs. Felix Grienmard, Mr. Massard, Mrs. Therese Gabled, Mr. Cabussut, Mrs. L. Wakefield, Mr. Harvey, Mrs. Therese Boyr, J. Bonnehon, Francois Baurens, Mrs. Hy. Brevoort, Jr., Adolphe Perontz, Mrs. Phoebe Gallop, E. J. P. Baumann, Mrs. Merwin, Mrs. Deuze, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Paolicchi, Manuel Paolicchi, Miss Fransdima Paolicchi, Miss Proton, Miss Cedar and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Deschiman, Edward Perronchon, Mr. and Mrs. John Schwietzer, John Schweitzer, Jr., A. Blanco, E. Belacont, P. Billmann, Mrs. F. Bauvens, Claude A. Rene, Henry Reinault, Rev. Eugene Paulet, Mother Mary Seven Dolor Supervisoress Convent of the Holy Cross Sister St. Rose, Amede Viginot, John Cheval, Mrs. Susan Belfils, Philip Lavelle, C. F. Pardigon, Theo. Lander, Marchioness De Villalba's servant, Mrs. Le Franc's servant, John Dumaresq, Mr. Donet, Mrs. Scherer, Louis Scherer, Miss Coroline Scherer, C. Husaler, Sr., C. Husaler, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Lourio and 2 children, Mr. Mery, Mrs. Schaller, Mrs. Ella Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cantin, Mr. Dameyer, Mr. Kehldorfler, Mr. Bigeon, Alfred Bon, J. Edourd, Armand Clement, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dryane, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Berthaut.

July 23—*In steam-ship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Marks, Miss M. A. Hutchinson, Mrs. Wm. Oliver, Miss Oliver, Mr. Williams, Thos. Stone, Geo. C. Prussing, Max Gruber, Robt. Shotter, Bertram T. Pollack, Miss Agnes Bristol, Mrs. Durbury, Lilles M. Dohman, wife, 2 children and servant, Herman Kearner, Otto Wagner, E. N. Hamilton, Mr. Kennedy, P. Malespin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Fitch, J. Drake Randolph and wife, Joseph Henderson, F. K. Phœnix, R. E. Dwyer, W. C. Wooley, John Christy and wife, F. V. Lee and wife, John Coad and son, J. Reerink, Wm. S. Hillyer, Francis Badules, Henry Burton, L. J. Young, E. Zimmerman and wife, A. Tunmay, William Bruce, Mr. Albert, Fred. Jenkins, Julius Miller, August Shmitt, William Oliver, C. T. Taylor and wife; Mrs. Ellingsworth and child, Capt. W. O. Walker, Dr. J. West, William Aranfred, James Erwin, Rev. J. O. Rorke, Francis McNeely, Charles McNeely, Louis Eichpoltz, Victor Firgan, Cæsar DeVoss, Philip Leber, A. F. Weber, Mr. Hawes, F. C. Brady, J. Campbell, Jr., E. De Montgolfier, Mr. Schut, Mr. Despagne.

July 23.—*In steam-ship Cambria, for Liverpool*—William Scott Robertson, R. N. Dana, Miss Anna H. Phillips, Donald McLeod, Allen Foreman, Lewis W. Harford, Miss Eliza Harford, Mr. Kirkwood, James Anderson, Henry B. Mason, Miss Mason, W. F. G. Anderson, H. S. Kudd, Alexander Lalacky, William Temple, David Temple, William Temple, Jr., John McCollum, Andrew Fulton, W. H. Fulton, H. Actilson, William J. Harrison, James Meedrum, Isaac Hyman, Hugh T. Whiteside, Antonio Millet, Miss M. Homer, Mary Hillman, Miss Ann Reid, James Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Hon. Augustine R. Elwood, Mrs. Elwood, Mr. Elwood, Dr. R. H. Rudd, Mrs. Rudd, Miss Johnstone, Miss Alice Brannon, Mrs. E. B. Munay and child, Miss I. C. Milton, Mrs. McKichan, Miss McKichan, Mr. McGlashan, John Pinder, Mrs Pinder, Robert Bruce, Erasmus Zanoni, H. J. Bue, Wm. Traynor, Mrs. E. Jacobs, Mrs. Jane Ferguson.

In steam-ship Merrimack, for St. Thomas and Brazil.—Alfred de Cordova, Robert E. Smith, David Lyle and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Robinson and 2 children, George Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Van Pragg, J. G. O. Guimaraes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lemot and 4 children, W. R. Casses, Andrew C. Bean, Antonio Ferera de Silva, C. Flynn, Edward Lopez Guimaraes, F. F. Sampaio, M. Quintero, E. Fernandez, C. J. Ward, Capt. Rose, C. A. Nuce.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Chas. F. Tidmarsh, Robert Thompson, C. V. S. Gilchrist, W. B. Scott, wife and son, H. A. Wayne, Jno. H. Phelan, J. W. Bradbury, Geo. H. Gray, G. W. James, F. W. Champrey, wife and 3 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4:48 | Sun sets......7:23 | Moon rises..1:27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..4:31 | Gov. Island..5:20 | Hell Gate...6:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Lafayette, (Fr.,) Rossan, Havre, Geo Mackenzie; Erin, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Dacian, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Rapidan, Whitehurst, Havana, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newburn, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Mars, Grumly, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; D. Utley, Davis Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; E. N. Fairchild, Traut, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Ann Eliza, Richards Philadelphia, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Glauces, Walden Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships New World, Champion, London, Grinnell Minturn & Co.; Maria Greenleaf, Given, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Cold Stream, Greenman, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Barks Argonaut, Steengrafe, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Campanero, Broughton, Rio de Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Industrie, Sodick, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Ida M. Connery, Nordon, Oporto and Lisbon, Miller & Houghton; Dauntless, Boyle, Falmouth for orders, A. Lindsay; Isabella, Morgan, Carthagena Ribon & Munoz; Alvarado, Barrett, Harbor Grace N. F., George H. Brewer; John Shay, McKeeson, Oporto, A. Abbott.

Schrs. Kate Brigham, Hammond, London, Thos Dunham's Nephew & Co.; Lizzie Barbelder, English, Nevassa; Samuel Wood, Bush, Washington, N. C., Thomas. Holmes & Co.; C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Jacksonville, Bently, Miller & Thomas.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hanover, (N. G.,) Himbeck, Bremen July 6 and Havre 9, with mdse. and 204 passengers to Oelrich & Co. Has had westerly winds almost the entire passage, and was detained 12 hours outside the Bar by dense fog. July 14, lat. 47 13, lon. 27 56, passed ship Preferenze, (Swed.,) bound E.; 18th, lat. 43 21, lon. 47 57, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 43 40, lon. 48 06, passed ship Republik (N. G.) hence for Bremen; 19th, lat. 42 10, lon. 52 58, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 40 24, lon. 70 09, passed bark Everhard, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York.

Steam-ship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans July 16, and S.W. Pass 17th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans July 16, via S. W. Pass 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Brig Altavela, (of Searsport,) Reed, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to B. F. Howell & Son—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds, and had a pilot on board 5 ds.

Brig Dashaway, (Br.,) Fullerton, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig S. P. Brown, Blackwell, Havana 40 ds. via Newport, with molasses to Burdick & Frisbie.

Brig Carrie E. Pickering, Torry, Elizabethport, for Key West.

Brig Aquidneck, (of Newport,) Bigley, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. B. E. Sharp, Cole, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Finch, Conner, Alexandria, for Jersey City.

Schr. Lena Hume, Hurlbut, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with lath to order.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton, from W. O. Lewis, July 23, arr.

Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Blake, Manhattanville, for Dighton.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Roundout, for Providence.

Schr. A. Crandall, Rogers, Croton, for Westerly, R. I.

Schr. John Slusman, (of Philadelphia,) Weaver, Bath, 4 ds., with ice to Washington Ice Co.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Roundout, for Providence.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, Roundout, for New-London.

Schr. Ben. Bolt, (of St. Andrews,) Drake, St. George, N. F., 5 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Elizabethport, for Southport.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John W. Bell, Hawkins, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. St. Elmo, Davis, Rondout, for Danversport.

Schr. H. Curtis, Richards, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Nicanor, Hannah, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Dagle, Chase, Elizabethport, for Hingham.

Schr. Jane, Gorham, Elizabethport, for Newburg.

Schr. Pointer, Mills, Providence.

Schr. Estelle, Harvey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. A. Pratt, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sylvester Hall, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence.

Schr. Splendid, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.

Canal-boat Coral, Sheldon, Ottawa, 16 ds., with lumber to L. M. Brown.

Canal-boat D. B. Bartholomew, Robitol, Ottawa, 16 ds., with lumber to Master.

BELOW.—Brig Emma G. Farr.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Lafayette, for Havre; City of Washington and Erin, for Liverpool; Cambria and Dacian, for Glasgow; Merrimac, for Rio Janeiro; Rapidan, for Havana; Bienville, Sherman and Mariposa, for New-Orleans; Ariande, for Galveston; San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; ships New World, for London; Edith, for Havre; Valley Forge, for Panama.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 23.—Arr. steamer Blackstone, New York; bark A. C. Small, Cienfuegos; brigs Hatfield Brothers, Leghorn; Albert Lewis, Newport, Wales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 23.—Arr. steamer Maryland, Baltimore; schrs. Gettysburg, Boston; Racer, Wilmington. Sld., steamers Manhattan, New-York; Prometheus, Philadelphia; brig C. V. Williams, South Norwalk, Conn.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23.—Arr. brig Iconia, from Rio, for orders.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 21.—Arr. schrs. Richmond, Vinalhaven, New-York; Lucy Ames, James River, Va., Kennebunk.

Sld.—All vessels except the above.

22d—Arr. schrs. Dresden, Shulee, N. S., for New-York; Anna Maria, (Br.,) do., Middletown, Conn.; Mocking Bird, (Pa.,) St. John, N. B., for orders; Amherst, (Br.) Joggins, N. S., for orders; T. Benedict, Woodbridge, N. J., for Portland.

Sld. schrs. Richmond, Mocking Bird, (Br.,) Dresden, Anna Maria, (Br.,) and Amherst, (Br.)

Miscellaneous.

The ship Charlotte, (N. G.,) Gatgen, from Bremen, arrived 22d, reports: July 2, lat. 44 22, lon. 47 27, spoke ship Good Hope, hence for Havre; same date, &c., spoke ship American Congress, from London for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

London, July 23.—The steam-ship Caledonia, of the Anchor line, from New-York for Glasgow, arrived at Bristol, England, today.

Londonderry, July 23.—The steam-ship North American, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday.

Queenstown, July 23.—The steam-ship China, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

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BALM OF LIFE.

This, THE GREATEST CHEMICAL DISCOVERY OF THIS AGE, and the result of long-continued and tedious experiment, is destined very soon to become of immense importance and benefit to humanity. It is a solvent of all the principal mineral bases, giving as a resultant a clear, colorless solution, which will never precipitate or evaporate its strength.

The BALM OF LIFE is a combination of six chemical elements, forming a sure, safe, and pleasant cure for all DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANE, whether parasitic, herpetic, scrofulous or inflammatory in character. It is a useful and pleasant toilet article, removing dandruff and crust from the scalp, preventing the hair from falling out and causing new growth.

Prescribed externally or internally it is a powerful therapeutic agent in the treatment of diseases of a malignant character, and for catarrh, leucorrhœa, chronic diarrhea, and cholera infantum it exhibits a marvelously curative power, which will commend itself most favorably to the whole medical fraternity.

A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT for the sale of the BALM OF LIFE has been established at No. 663 BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st., where the public, both well and ill, are cordially invited to call and examine the numerous evidences of its marvellous merits.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.